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By FORD FAIRFORD

AUTHOR OF "NEWFOUNDLAND," "CUBA"
"BRITISH COLUMBIA," ETC.

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CANADA

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL SKETCH

As the aim of these little volumes is to present only the cardinal features of the subject treated, it is obvious that the details of Canadian history, glamorous and inspiring though they be, must be excluded.

The first event of importance is associated with the intrepid mariner John Cabot who, with eighteen sturdy sailors, left the port of Bristol in 1497 with full authority from Henry VII to take possession in his name of any and all countries he might discover. Probably Henry did not consider the *new-found-land* of much value, for after the discovery was reported, his exchequer was impoverished by only ten pounds to " hym that founde the new iles."

Cabot's voyage, however, does not appear to have been a commercial success; nor was his succeeding voyage of 1498 more productive. The prime value of these journeys was the conferring upon England of a claim to priority of the discovery of the north-eastern coast of America.

Three voyages to the western continent were undertaken by Jacques Cartier between the years 1534 and 1544. His first trip was confined, apparently, to an exhaustive exploration of a portion of the Labrador coast, the coasts of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, the Magdalens, and in all probability the south and west coasts of Newfoundland. It is

certain that he visited Chaleur Bay, for the Micmacs, a tribe of North American Indians, entertained him and his crew with weird dances and strange songs. As one stands upon the coast of that bay, it is not difficult to recognise the accuracy of Cartier's description of the surrounding scenery.

Partly to convince the King of France that his voyage had been successful, but chiefly that he might have the assistance of native guides on his return, Cartier forced two of the Indians into his vessel and carried them back to France, where he arrived on the 5th of September 1534. So enthusiastic were the French people when the daring navigator laid his report before them, that a second expedition was willingly and speedily equipped.

From St. Malo, on the 19th of May 1535, Cartier started on his second expedition with a fleet of three vessels, the *Grande Hermine*, the *Petite Hermine*, and the *Emerillon*. He reached the Bay of Castel, Newfoundland, on July the 26th, after a rather perilous journey, the ships having been dispersed *en route*. Observations were made along the coast until a small island was reached, which Cartier christened the Island of Bacchus. Here he moored his ships and landed with a number of men, including the two Indians whom he had brought back with him. The natives were at first inclined to be hostile ; but the sight of their two countrymen acted as an incentive to confidence, and so their mood was converted into one of general rejoicing. Donnaconna, the Indian chief, accompanied by a number of his followers, came in canoes to welcome their white visitor. The lord of his tribe "made a speech according to the fashion, contorting the limbs and body in a remarkable way—a ceremony of joy and welcome."

After an inspection of the surrounding district, Cartier returned to his ships and spent the winter with Donnaconna and his tribe at Stadacona. When the ice broke up in the spring, the Frenchman decided to

return to France, prior to which he took possession of the country by erecting a cross bearing the inscription "Franciscus Primus, Dei Gratia, Francorum Rex regnat." On the 6th of May he left the port with Donnaconna and two Indians as captives, and arrived at St. Malo, July 6th, 1536.

Having once more reported favourably to the king, and having convinced the élite of France that the country was eminently suitable for colonisation, he returned in 1541, followed by Francis de la Roche, Seigneur de Roberval, and two hundred emigrants. The hardships endured on the journey and the cruelty of Roberval to his colonists created much discontentment, and for half a century paralysed the colonising spirit of France. There can be no doubt that the king was injudicious in his choice of first Governor of New France. It was not jealousy that caused the break between Cartier and Roberval in the peaceful harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Cartier returned to France in 1542. It is said that he again crossed the Atlantic the following year; but there is no evidence upon which the assumption can be based. He died in his old house at Limoilou about 1576, not unduly honoured by a country that he had adorned with previously unparalleled achievements.

In 1604 the French settlement began in Nova Scotia (then called Acadia) under De Monts, and Port Royal became the centre of its activities. Champlain, the greatest of the French explorers, was among the little company. From Acadia he travelled across the great expanse of country, and in 1610 founded the city of Quebec. Numerous and bloody were this pioneer's encounters with the tribes of Indians.

The pages of Canadian history teem with adventures, heroic deeds, and feats of arms, from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the final struggle between the French and British in 1759, when Wolfe's victory finally shattered the power of France in British North America.

The last important event in the Dominion's history

was the passing of the British North America Act in 1867, by which Ontario and Quebec (Upper and Lower Canada) were united with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to form the dominion of Canada, provision also being made for the inclusion of the other provinces when acceptable to their respective peoples.

HAPTER II

CLIMATE, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND SPORT

BRITISHERS contemplating permanent settlement in Canada are naturally anxious to know the nature of the climate and the social conditions of the people.

The climate of Canada has suffered by the criticisms of two classes of people—those who have eulogised it for personal or national gain, and those who have depreciated it through ignorance or indifference. It is natural that a country influenced by the Arctic current on the one side and by the Japanese current on the other, by the rigour of the Arctic Sea on the north, and the frequently intense heat of the upper States in the south, should present a variety of climates probably unexperienced in any other country of the world. It is not to be expected that any climate will guarantee perpetual comfort; but if the Canadian climate does not guarantee that, it certainly guarantees (other things being equal) perpetual health. In a manner, it is largely a question of personal opinion. No piper ever suited all ears. The Duke of Wellington once said that for six months of the year the English climate was the best in the world, and that during the other six he knew of none better. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said: "The climate of Canada is the glory of Canada. It is the climate of Canada that makes the No. 1 hard wheat. It is the climate of Canada that puts the bloom upon the cheeks of the better half of the audience before me.

When I rise on a winter morning and see the smoke rising in the atmosphere one hundred feet above the chimneys, perpendicularly in the clear, cold, still air, I know what it is that makes our men strong and our women beautiful."

Of the Maritime Provinces one can say that the climate is equal to that of the north of England, with less rain in the summer and more snow in the winter. In Quebec, if the spring is sometimes late and cold, the summer is ideal, and the winter dry and bracing. Southern Ontario is neither excessively cold in winter nor unduly hot in summer; but the northern portion is probably less equable. What is known as the vast prairie region presents a delightful climate in summer, and although very low temperatures are registered in sections during the winter, the sky is blue and the air crisp and invigorating. With regard to British Columbia, the residents of Devon and Cornwall might be transferred to the coast without experiencing any marked climatic change. Inland the air is often humid in the summer; but who will say that the southerners of England are strangers to humidity?

The scenery of Canada is almost as varied as its climate, and assuredly as commendable. Mountains, valleys, dyke-lands, marshes, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, islands, forests and landscapes have been profusely distributed by the prodigal hand of nature. To move among her mountains and valleys, her forests and fields, her byways and waterways, is to impress the soul with a beauty that is almost inexpressible in words.

In a new country like Canada, social conditions naturally differ from those of older countries. Although grades of society are recognised and "society sets" exist, they are not characterised by the conventional aloofness of English social gradation. The sharp lines drawn in Great Britain between "professions" and "trades," "self-made men" and "blue-bloods," are not a significant feature of life in the Dominion. Practi-

cally all men at the helm of State, professions, or commerce, are not only self-made but continuous workers also. The senator or member of Parliament, who to-day is helping to frame the statutes of the country in the "House," will probably be seen on the morrow selling his timber, fish, minerals, fruit, or manufactures in the mart. These conditions make life extremely pleasant, and no man need fear the social ostracism which, in Great Britain, is based upon the imaginary supposition that the hand wielding a pen differs in quality from the hand wielding the pick. The man who labours is honoured; the man who "loafs" is despised.

The long winter evenings tend to create an atmosphere of bonhomie in the homes of Canadians. Family life is characterised by domestic harmony, and though the children may appear to a Britisher as unusually familiar with their parents, it is not a familiarity that breeds contempt. Bonds of sympathy and trust exist between parents and children; so that actions which an English father or mother would interpret as an usurpation of prerogative on the part of a child, are permitted on the ground that such conduct is conducive to self-reliance and the development of individuality.

In addition to the joys of indoor family and neighbourly gatherings, there are the exhilarating pleasures of winter sports. Only those who have experienced the joys of skating, ski-ing, tobogganing, and ice-hockey can appreciate their influence upon the mind, body, and disposition. On a crisp winter evening, with a fair moon shining upon a snow-decked landscape, the zenith of happiness seems to accompany the rhythmic movements of a thousand feet moving across a vast stretch of silvery ice. Down the mountain slope toboggans bear their freight of hilarious youth, and in the valley below the jingle of sleigh-bells rings out through the frosty air.

In the larger cities and towns exist first-rate modern theatres and music-halls, the stages of which are occupied by the best Canadian, American, and British

talent. Vocal and instrumental entertainments are conducted in the larger halls, and the world's most gifted artistes appear periodically in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and other large cities.

In the summer-time Canadians extract from life all the joy that it has to give. They work hard, they play hard. In a country that has such a delightful summer climate, such charming scenery and boundless sporting resources, one is not surprised at the rush from the cities and towns to the rural districts, rivers, lakes, and mountains. Yachting and rowing clubs are legion on account of the abundance of water and the Canadian's inherent love of aquatic sports.

Canoeing is an old-time favourite entertainment among Canadians. Very few out-door delights exceed that of the canoe's rhythmic motion as she glides silently and swiftly along the running stream. In the vast stretches of forest are to be found ideal camping-places when night draws near. And who can forget the charms of a Canadian summer night—the repose beneath glittering stars, and the joy that comes with the morning anticipation of yet another day's paddle? These joys have been charmingly described by an enthusiast, James Edmund Jones:

"Stronger, heartier, and more hopeful we go about our daily work by reason of the bright, brief experiences of a very pleasant canoe trip. Hard work in plenty, frequent opportunity for self-forgetfulness and self-denial, spurs for the lazy and curbs for the over eager, the hot sun and chilling rain, straining paddle and wearying portage, like all such outings, will undoubtedly be supplied. But it gave us other things than these. Manlier hearts and tougher muscle, the glory of the sunset and the freshness of the dawn, the moonlit stillness of the lake and the sweep of the river as it flashed and gurgled among the stones; the solitude of the forest fastness and the comradeship of friends, whom here we learn to know as nowhere else—these are our rewards, a brief return to the crudeness of

Nature; a brief renunciation of the artificiality of business and social life; a brief enjoyment of skies and lakes and rocks and pine trees at their freshest and best. Then with firmer grip and steadier purpose back to the work or the waiting, back to the rush and bustle of the city, to brush shoulders again with our fellows, in whom we approve the good and censure the selfishness with the greater charity because we have been ourselves brought nearer to the trust and truthfulness of our childhood. That is what a canoe trip in Canada will do for men and women."

Fishing is a popular sport, for the lakes and rivers are teeming with excellent fighting fish. Who can forget the delights of a day's fishing trip! In the joyous meadows of a secluded valley where a peaceful river reflects the summit of a rugged mountain, the pleasure of whipping the water is enhanced by the grandeur of the scenery.

To select the best fishing waters in Canada would be a difficult task. Those who prefer to wander through the less frequented haunts of anglers may have to leave city life far behind; but one can obtain all the sport desirable by travelling only a few miles from the most densely populated centre.

Salmon angling is perhaps the most popular sport of fishermen, and there is a plentiful supply of different species in the rivers of the east and west. The British Columbian waters are stocked with Cohoe and Tyee salmon, and both species afford the angler plenty of sport. Fishing is free to residents in the province; non-residents are charged £1 for a license.

A vast wealth of trout waters exists in almost every part of the country, and every species may be found therein, from the winsome little brook variety of sixteen ounces to the bulky, grey lake trout of thirty pounds. The latter is usually caught by trolling from a canoe. The anglers are equipped with a reliable rod of nine or ten ounces, a moderately heavy line and a quadruple bass reel.

The grey trout is a strong and desperate fighter. "His big fins and broad forked tail are engines of strength and speed, and he uses both with a will when hooked. Down he rushes to the bottom, boring as far as he can get, and then around in circles that make the angler hold his breath, in fear that his tackle will fail him. A dozen times the fish is played towards the boat, and just as often the trout breaks from control and repeats his stirring tactics. Finally, if the angler be cool and skilful the prize is drawn alongside the canoe, a quick thrust with the gaff, or a pistol shot, and the noble prey lies gasping at his feet."

Other fishes are the bass, maskinonge, pike, sturgeon, white fish, perch, and eels. They are plentiful in many places and afford the angler first-rate sport.

Angling is a fascinating sport. It is inexpensive and combines pleasure and health. Canadians are skilled and enthusiastic anglers, and their enthusiasm is quickly transmitted to the new-comer.

In addition to her numerous fishing waters, Canada has immense areas of forest and mountain densely populated with animals and birds, which offer endless sport to all who love to ramble through the fastnesses with dog and gun.

Among the big game is the monarch of the Canadian forest, the moose. He haunts the lonely regions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and the Yukon. A good moose weighs over one thousand pounds, and its antlers are frequently from five to six feet in width.

Hunters of the moose may obtain experienced guides who undertake the labours that the expedition entails. If the hunting be undertaken in September and October when "calling" is the method adopted, an experienced "caller" is indispensable.

Deer are very plentiful, the climate and abundance of food being conducive to their propagation. Animals weighing as much as three hundred pounds are numerous in Northern Ontario and Quebec.

A species of big game that affords the hunter exciting and fascinating sport is the woodland caribou. Like many other highly sensitive animals, it is remarkable for its celerity. It is to be found in nearly all the provinces. The barren ground caribou is another variety, and it displays even greater endurance and activity than the former. The woodland variety is the larger of the two. These animals usually travel in herds of five or six, while the barren ground animals move in herds of from ten to thousands.

Mountain sheep and goats afford good sport in the Rockies. The musk ox, the black bear, the grizzly bear, wolves, and antelopes are also hunted in various parts of the Dominion.

Small game such as the fox, rabbit, sable, otter, beaver, and muskrat is plentiful; and bird game includes geese, ducks, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, willow grouse, bittern, heron, &c.

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE—CEREALS

No industry in Canada has such varied ramifications and such commercial significance as agriculture. The overwhelming magnitude of the Dominion's soil resources, and the development of the land during the last twenty years, have astonished even those who knew the extent and prolific nature of the former and foresaw the industrial possibility of the latter. Great and significant as are the fisheries, forests, and minerals, they are transcended by the potentialities of the fertile earth. To one who is accustomed to the exhausted soil of England, on which so much labour is bestowed to extract a crop, the fecundity of Canadian land, the ease of cultivation and the magnitude of yield are a revelation. In 1913 the field crops approximated £120,000,000.

Wheat is the principal cereal, and the total production in 1913 was estimated to be 231,717,000 bushels, drawn from an area of 11,015,000 acres, and valued at $558,771,500. What the production will be ten years hence, if the present rate of immigration is maintained, can be better imagined than computed. Oats and barley are the cereals next in importance. It is not generally known that the total value of hay and clover grown in Canada is in excess of the total value of wheat. In 1912 the hay and clover harvest was worth £29,319,200.

The great wheat belt of Canada stretches across the three western prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Autumn and spring wheat are sown, the former usually in July and August, and the latter in April and May. Reaping takes place in September generally. The soil yields twenty bushels an acre and upwards.

It may be well to state here that although the vast wheat belt of the prairies is the most prolific grain-producing area in Canada, it by no means sets a limit to the soil capable of yielding excellent crops of cereals. In all the provinces a large percentage of the population is engaged in agriculture and its kindred pursuits. The loamy soil of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island produces first-rate hay, oats, barley, and rye. Hundreds of farmers are also making money out of root-crops, particularly potatoes, extensive exports of the latter being made to Newfoundland and the Latin American Republics.

Wheat and oats are cultivated extensively in Quebec, and large exports of hay take place annually. Root-crops are also excellent in quality and quantity. Sugar-beets, flax, and tobacco are profitably cultivated in many sections of the province.

The 223,000 square miles of territory in Ontario contain good farming soil. Cereals grown are wheat, oats, and barley. The most important agricultural products, however, are hay and clover, considerably

more than two and three-quarter million acres being relegated to their cultivation. Root crops flourish, as do peas, beans, corn, flax, and hops.

Mixed farming—dairying, hog raising, poultry breeding, &c.—is prosecuted in each of these provinces. In fact, something like 50 per cent. of the people are engaged in one or other of the industries associated with the soil.

Among this variety of agricultural pursuits, the one destined to receive most attention is undoubtedly wheat. So popular has wheat growing become in the West that Canada has been described as the "granary of the Empire." Nor is this surprising when one considers the bounteous harvests of the past and the glorious promise of the future. This land of golden grain lures men of almost every nationality year by year, and the ingoing tide of humanity increases rapidly day by day. But millions of acres still await the plough of the tiller. How rich this land is too! It is responsive to the veriest minimum of labour.

What kind of men should take up this land, and how is it to be obtained by them? The men likely to be most successful in Canada are those who have had some experience in farming, not that this experience is indispensable, but it is of incalculable worth to the would-be farmer. Strong, healthy, and industrious men are desired. Very few restrictions are imposed by the Canadian Government. Naturally they wish to avoid immigrants who may become public charges. They therefore insist that each immigrant landing in Canada during the winter months shall possess at least £10, and £5 should he land during the summer months. The money qualification is excepted, however, in the case of men going to assured farm employment, a wife going to join her husband, a domestic going to assured employment, a child going to parent, &c. Should the immigrant possess capital as well as experience, agricultural pursuits are numerous and remunerative. One could then take up free-grant lands, or purchase improved

farms wherever purchasable. The man of no experience and small capital should reserve his money until he has gained experience by hiring himself out as a farm hand for a year or so. When the necessary knowledge has been obtained, he can either rent, purchase, work on the share system, or take up a homestead as a free grant.

This hired help is usually based on a year's engagement. Moderate wages and board only are given to inexperienced men; but as soon as skill is acquired, good wages are obtainable. Wages prevailing in the three prairie provinces are: experienced help, £50 to £70; inexperienced help, £25 to £40; married couples' help, £70 to £100 per year, board and lodging included.

Just how much capital is necessary to start wheat growing depends upon several conditions, such as the value of the land, proximity to markets, cost of labour, &c. It would perhaps be well to quote the estimates of a practical homesteader. He says:

"The capital advisable to go straight on to the land may be, roughly, put as follows, and in the estimate we are considering the case of two friends who, working together, add to the value of their capital and secure the companionship and mutual help that are big items in this life.

First Year's Outlay

Two houses	$200 to $300
Team of four horses	600 „ 800
Necessary machinery, waggon, plough, harness, and small tools	130 „ 150
House and six months' food, stable and horse feed	350 „ 500
	$1280 to $1750
	(£255) „ (£360)

"That first year's work, unless it is a very unfavourable summer, should mean there are 200 acres broken

altogether on the two homesteads, however roughly, and maturing into a friable mould for the sowing of the first crop.

Second Year

Housekeeping for summer . . .	$80 to $100
Horse feed	100 „ 150
Machinery, seeder, harrows, binder, &c.	150 „ 250
Seed for 200 acres, 150 bushels wheat .	100 „ 150
Cost of threshing, say, 4000 bushels at 5 to 7 cents	200 „ 280
	$630 to $830

" Here, again, it is difficult to estimate with any degree of exactitude either on expenditure or returns. New land requires little seed, as a heavy seeding results in a huge growth of straw, and is light in grain, especially in a wet year that is favourable to a crop on old cultivated land. If the yield is put at 20 bushels per acre it is a fair average and a satisfactory yield, although a very favourable season may nearly double it.

" The second year, then, may mean a net profit to each of something over $1000, and the homesteads have secured a good footing. They have money to spend on stables and granaries, &c., and a sure start for the next and final year in which they complete the duties that make them the owners of the land. Two friends worth £200 each might start on such a venture with every prospect of success."

The average cost of raising wheat per acre in Western Canada is substantially as follows: ploughing stubble, 7*s.* 6*d.*; harrowing twice, 1*s.* 6*d.*; seeding, 2*s.*; cost of seed (1½ bushels at 3*s.* 9*d.*), 5*s.* 8*d.*; cutting, 1*s.* 8*d.*; binder twine, 1*s.* 3*d.*; stooking and hauling, 2*s.* 7*d.*; threshing (20 bushels per acre at 3½*d.*), 5*s.* 10*d.*; interest at 5 per cent. on the value of land taken at £4 ($20) per acre, 4*s.* Total net cost, £1, 12*s.* per acre. If the average crop be taken at 20 bushels per acre, realising 3*s.* 6*d.* (80 cents) per bushel at the elevator, the gross

return will be £3 10*s.* per acre, or a net profit of £1, 18*s.* per acre.

It is not necessary to state here the rules and regulations governing immigrants; they can be obtained from any Canadian Government office. It may be well, however, for the guidance of those who wish to take up a homestead in Western Canada, to note the following paragraphs.

All public lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta available as free homesteads are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior. They are surveyed into blocks six miles square and named townships.

Each township is divided into 36 sections of 640 acres, numbering from 1 to 36.

Each section is subdivided into four square blocks called quarter sections.

A quarter section is half a mile square and contains 160 acres. It is the unit on which these lands are dealt with.

As a section is a square whose sides run east and west and north and south, the four quarters which it contains are described, according to their location, as the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter, the south-west quarter.

Dominion lands in these provinces may be acquired in the form of homesteads of 160 acres (one quarter section). A homestead is a grant made under certain conditions involving residence and improvements upon the land on the part of the homesteader. When such duties are completed, a free patent for the land is issued to the homesteader.

A homestead may be taken up by any person who is the sole head of a family or by any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent

upon her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

To acquire a homestead the applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situate, or at a sub-agency authorised to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of $10 must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted gives the applicant authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

To earn patent for homestead a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year. Before being eligible to apply for patent the homesteader must have a house on the homestead.

When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties, he makes his application for patent before the agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorised to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed, patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

An occupant of a homestead quarter section having no suitable timber of his own may obtain, on payment of a 25-cent fee, a permit to cut 3000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers without timber on their own farms, may obtain permits to cut

dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

In certain districts in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, an additional quarter section (160 acres) may be purchased under certain residence and improvement conditions, by a person who has secured a homestead, but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. Usually entry for homestead and pre-emption is made at the same time. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance.

As in the case of homesteads, entry must be made in person before the Agent of Dominion Lands in whose district the land is situate, or before a sub-agent authorised to deal with lands in such district. An entry fee of $10 must be paid at the time of entry. Only a person with a homestead entry may enter for pre-emption.

In addition to the six months' residence in each of three years required in connection with homesteads, a person who has entered for both homestead and pre-emption must put in six months' residence in each of three other years to secure patent for both. This residence may be put in on either homestead or pre-emption, and must be in a habitable house.

The cultivation required in connection with a homestead and pre-emption is 80 acres. This may be done on either the homestead or pre-emption, or part of it on each. A reasonable proportion of such cultivation must be done each year.

Payment for a pre-emption must be made at the rate of $3 per acre, as follows: one-third of the purchase price at the end of three years from date of entry. Balance in five equal instalments with interest at 5 per cent. at the end of each year from the date of the pre-emption entry.

The procedure of securing patent for pre-emption is similar to the procedure in regard to patent for homestead. There are no fees.

Let us now pass on to consider the aids agriculture receives from the Canadian Government, all of which are at the service of those who labour on the soil. They are of special interest and value to the farmer who has sons to educate on agricultural lines.

In no country in the world is so much done to aid the agricultural community as in the Dominion, and there can be no doubt that the phenomenal success of that country's farming is due to the almost paternal nurturing of the various governments. The experimental farms organised, supervised, and supported by the Dominion Government have acted as a dynamic since their foundation.

The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is the largest and most important. It embraces 460 acres, more than half of which are devoted to crop experiments. Experiments at these farms are also conducted in cattle feeding, tests of breeds, poultry rearing, egg producing, fruit culture, cereals, grasses and vegetables; in fact every branch of farming has its scientific section. In the above-mentioned farm there exist something like 300,000 kinds of trees and shrubs, and about 250,000 perennial plants. The staff consists of thirty to forty officials and a large number of labourers.

The chief sections of the agricultural department deal with the cultivation and fertilising of the soil, and the growing of crops, the breeding and feeding of farm stock. The object of these sections is to experiment in crop-raising methods—the cost of production and monetary results; cattle-breeding as it is related to breed, beef production, food values, milk, &c.

The horticultural section interests itself in fruit and vegetable tests, such as the influence of soil and climate upon various kinds of fruit in various parts of the country; how vegetables and fruit may be produced at the lowest cost and brought to the best stage commercially; how pests may be dealt with and so forth.

A recently organised section devotes its energies to the determination of the seed values of cereals-yielding

capacity and quality. So exhaustive are the labours of this section that they include even the milling and baking of varieties of wheat. The natures of soils, the values of fertilisers, and questions of a similar kind are relegated to the experts in charge of the chemical section.

Entomology and botany receive adequate treatment at the hands of recognised authorities on those subjects, by which means, not only are suitable plants recommended to agriculturists, but the latter are also instructed how to detect and to destroy noxious weeds and pestilential insects.

Experimental farms under supervision and advice of the Central Farm are located in the various provinces, each farm devoting itself to the phase of agriculture peculiar to the district of its location. The size of these farms ranges from 160 to 600 acres in extent.

In the year 1913 the Minister of Agriculture announced the intention of the Government to spend one million dollars a year on the development of the live-stock, dairying, fruit-growing, and other industries along lines of research, investigation, improvement of transportation, markets, &c. The Bill embracing the above contribution also includes funds for the augmentation of educational and instructional work —"to bring mind into co-operation with muscle." The particular assistance rendered will include the increasing of the efficiency and equipment of the agricultural colleges, the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairying and horticultural schools, of short courses in agriculture, the initiation of agricultural teaching in the public schools, and work by travelling or located qualified instructors. Twenty thousand dollars a year is to be divided between such veterinary colleges as grant degrees and attain a required standard. In addition to this amount, it is proposed to allot to each province the sum of twenty thousand dollars for similar educational work.

Two subjects of importance may be mentioned here—Canadian coinage and cost of living. In Canada all

money is calculated in dollars and cents, signified by the marks $, c. One cent is the unit, one hundred cents making one dollar; consequently 25c. and 50c. are known as "a quarter" and "a half" respectively. Coins are issued of the value of one cent (copper) and five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty (silver). Paper money circulates from twenty-five cents upwards. A dollar is worth approximately 4*s*. 2*d*. in British currency.

The retail prices of certain table foods in Calgary in 1913 were as follow—and they may be taken as prevalent, with very slight variations, in the whole of the West: Steaks, round, 12½c. to 15c. per lb.; Roast, rib, 15c. to 18c. per lb.; Mutton chops, 15c. to 18c. per lb.; Pork, 15c. to 20c. per lb.; Sausage, 12½c. to 15c. per lb.; Salmon steaks, 12½ c. to 18c. per lb.; Potatoes, 60c. to 75c. per bushel; Butter, 30c. to 35c. per lb.; Eggs, 30c. to 45c.; Gran. sugar, 6¼c. per lb.; Rolled oats, 2½c. per lb.; Ham, 24c. per lb.; Bacon, 26c. per lb.; Oranges, 30c. to 50c. per doz.; Apples, $2.50 per box; Tea, 25c. per lb. up; Coffee, 25c. per lb. up; Rice, 5c. per lb. up; Jams, pure, 5 lbs. for 75c.; Cheese, 20c. per lb.

Prices are somewhat higher at present.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE—MIXED FARMING

Although the soil in the West has become practically monopolised by the wheat cereal, this cannot be said of the older provinces in the East. Mixed farming is prosecuted on a large scale in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Just how long agriculturists on the Prairie will confine their efforts to wheat-growing, one cannot say; but there is a general impression among authorities on agriculture that, in the interest of the farmer, not only should the soil be given a change of cereal periodically, but mixed farming should be undertaken to counterbalance pos-

sible loss in connection with any particular branch of agriculture through climatic or other conditions. However large the profits accruing from one year's good harvest, it is quite evident that a lean year or a succession of lean years would be a serious matter for the farmer who had confined himself exclusively to the raising of wheat. Furthermore, many farmers are realising that it is profitable to raise horses and cattle, and also to make butter and cheese, and to grow vegetables for their own use quite apart from the extensive town and city markets within a few leagues from their farms.

To the British farmer who is not accustomed to confine his energies to one branch of agriculture, the subject of mixed farming in Canada is of special interest should he contemplate a similar venture in the Dominion. So we will take a brief survey of the progress of mixed farming, especially noting the results and possibilities of each province from the east to the west.

There can be no doubt about the suitability of Nova Scotia for mixed farming. A tour of the province would convince an experienced agriculturist that the soil is fertile, the grasses succulent, and the climatic conditions favourable to the raising of specific cereals and root crops, and that horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry can be bred and reared as remuneratively as in any part of the Dominion. That farming has not hitherto been prosecuted on a large scale is partly attributable to the maritime temperament of the inhabitants, and partly on account of her shipbuilding, lumbering, fishing, and mineral developments. Nor must it be forgotten that, until comparatively recent years, neither the government nor the people devoted their energies to the scientific prosecution of farming. Farms that were yielding excellent results generations ago, when the virgin soil demanded little effort on the part of the husbandmen, have become moribund through lack of attention. The dry bones are merely awaiting the breath of energetic and experienced farmers that they may live.

In addition to fertile soil and favourable climatic conditions, Nova Scotia is so admirably situated that not only is the home market within her grasp, but the markets of the United States, the West Indies, and the South American Republics are also near enough to make commercial transactions possible. In fact, she is already exporting various commodities to those countries. Her proximity to Great Britain, in comparison with the other provinces, is also a commercial factor of great value.

Cattle and horses are raised profitably, and many experienced farmers consider Nova Scotia excellently suited to the breeding of sheep, as the province is favoured with "rolling, well-watered and well-shaded pastures." The lamb and mutton are eagerly sought by the leading cities of Canada and the United States, and the quality of wool produced is much above the average. As illustrative of what can be accomplished in this direction, the following statement is given by a practical sheep-breeder whose flock consists of fifty ewes and one ram which cost him £57, 5*s*. 10*d*.

Income

70 lambs at 12s. 6d.	£43	15	0
300 lbs. of wool at 1s. 1½d.	16	17	6
	£60	12	6

Expenses

500 bushels of turnips at 3d.	£6	5	0
50 „ „ oats „ 1s. 8d.	4	3	4
1 ton „ wheat bran.	4	11	8
12 tons „ clover hay @ £1, 5s.	15	0	0
Extras	0	8	4
	30	8	4
Net profit	£30	4	2

Sheep farms may be purchased at £2, 2*s*. per acre and upwards.

Roots, such as parsnips, turnips, carrots, and potatoes amply reward the farmer who understands and practises rotation of crops, and good markets are always within easy reach of the farms.

With a few slight differences only, the remarks on Nova Scotia can be said to apply to New Brunswick, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island. In the latter province milk finds a ready and constant demand at the condensed milk, butter, and cheese factories in the rural districts of the island. Nova Scotia, too, has a number of important condensed milk factories, the fame of which extends beyond the borders of the Dominion.

In Prince Edward Island, an industry which seems destined to become very prominent has recently sprung into being—the breeding of black foxes. These foxes were originally bred for their costly pelts, which readily commanded in London from £50 to £600 each. Natural conditions appear to favour this industry, the red soil of the island being conducive to lustre of the fur. Last year the demand for foxes was considerably in excess of the supply, and this demand was not for their skins but for the purpose of breeding. In the spring of 1912, young ones were readily sold at £1000 each, and the entire output of the island for the year was valued at £600,000. Something like 150 ranches are now in existence there. It is authentically reported that 85 per cent. of all the black and silver foxes in the world in captivity are caged in this smallest province of the Dominion.

Ontario, the largest of the older provinces of the Dominion, is about 78,000 square miles greater than the United Kingdom. It is characterised by flat or undulating ground with rich and retentive soil. Mixed farming has been practised longer there than in any other province, and it is held to be better suited to various branches of agriculture.

Dairying is an important industry. In addition the comparative cheapness at which a herd can be maintained, the continuous demand for butter and cheese in

the home and foreign markets is an invaluable asset. A remunerative business can also be established by the sale of milk to the numerous cities and towns dotting the province, easily accessible through adequate transportation facilities.

Government instruction is a first-rate asset to the dairy farmer. Thirty-five dairy instructors are maintained by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, whose duty it is to instruct farmers how to secure and to maintain uniformity of quality, and to deliver the milk to factories in a satisfactory condition.

There are at present 97 creameries and 1177 cheese factories in existence. Some idea of their extent may be ascertained from the quantity of milk delivered at cheese factories, which, during the season, approximates 1,000,000,000 lbs., the cheese resulting therefrom being 150,000,000 lbs., valued at about £3,000,000. In 1910, the value of butter produced from Ontario milk amounted to $3,279,063. The estimated value of butter made in farm dairies, and of milk consumed on the farm, sent to condensed milk factories, and supplied to towns and cities was £2,000,000; and the total value of all dairy products £6,000,000.

A practical illustration of what can be accomplished by a dairy farmer is of much more value than theory, so the following table is given to demonstrate what is now being done by an Ontario farmer at present owning a herd of twenty-four good grade Holsteins, a pure-bred Holstein bull and pure-bred Yorkshire hogs:

Receipts

Sold, One horse	$200.00
„ Cows	125.00
„ Calves	50.00
„ Hogs	200.00
„ Milk	1,932.32
„ 200 loads manure	200.00
	$2,707.32

Expenditure

12 tons meal	300.00
30 tons hay	300.00
Straw	50.00
Man's wages	150.00
1400 bushels roots	100.00
90 tons silage	100.00
Interest on investment and depreciation on machinery	300.00
Estimated profit	1,407.32
	$2,707.32

Agricultural Crown lands may be obtained in 160-acre lots free or at 2*s.* per acre, according to locality. Farms may be bought at prices ranging from £210 to £10,000. Those who have not the requisite capital to purchase a farm and who intend to hire themselves out for a few years may be interested in the standard of wages for a year's engagement. It is given officially as follows :

Experienced men—Farm labourers, well able to plough, to milk, and to do general farm work, $20.00 to $25.00 and over per month.

Partly experienced—18 years of age and upwards, strong, well able to handle horses, $15.00 to $20.00 and over per month.

Inexperienced—18 years and upwards, strong, unused to any kind of farm work, $10.00 to $15.00 per month, according to ability.

Each class is supplied with board, lodging, and washing free.

Families, as a rule, are provided with cottages and such extras as milk, firewood, and vegetables in season. They are expected to board themselves and sometimes the hired men, but getting payment for the latter. The married man, accustomed to farm work, receives from $250 to $350 per year. Where the wife assists the farmer in housework, milking, &c., she is paid in proportion to her services. Partly experienced and

inexperienced married couples are paid according to the scale. Children are often more of an asset than a liability, and receive payment when able to render any assistance in the work of the farm.

In the Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, mixed farming has not been practised on a large scale. There has been in the past, and continues to be at present, a tendency to adhere to the "one crop system." Grain growing has proved so profitable, due to soil fertility and comparative simplicity of culture, that farmers have contented themselves with that single branch of agriculture. Cattle and horse ranching are pursued on a large scale, as we have indicated elsewhere; nevertheless, grain growing is the paramount feature of the agricultural industry. One reason for this state of affairs may be discovered in the limited capital at the disposal of pioneer agriculturists. It is well known that mixed farming involves a greater monetary outlay than does the growing of grain. Nor are the cash returns of mixed farming so quick as those of wheat raising. A gradual evolution of mixed farming, however, is taking place, and the traveller through the Prairie Provinces meets a goodly number of farmsteads and magnificent and commodious barns.

In Manitoba during the last ten years rapid strides have been made in the live-stock industry. Horses have increased in number 100 per cent.; cattle, 80 per cent.; pigs, 300 per cent.; and sheep about 30 per cent. A ready market is found for live stock in the city of Winnipeg, where large stock yards are provided to accommodate sellers and buyers.

Dairying is pursued on a larger scale to-day than in the past, the production of dairy products having increased during the last ten years by more than 100 per cent. Rich and nutritious pasturage and an excellent supply of good water favour the industry, and the Provincial Government anticipate a prosperous future for dairying, their Agricultural College in Winnipeg

being commissioned to devote special attention to that industry's development.

Poultry raising is becoming a profitable branch of mixed farming, as the dry climate of Manitoba, the prevalence of suitable feeding stuffs on the grain farms, and the big demand in Winnipeg and other cities for eggs and poultry are all conducive to its augmentation. The number of turkeys, geese, and chickens raised in the province annually is approximately one million.

In Saskatchewan a very gratifying advance has taken place recently in several branches of farming exterior to grain growing. Each year witnesses a remarkable growth in the production of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, some items exhibiting an increase of 400 per cent. during the last ten years. Dairying is also growing in importance since the inauguration of a dairying branch by the Provincial Department of Agriculture seven years ago.

The province of Alberta, embracing 162,765,200 acres, has seen a greater development of cereal growing and horse ranching than mixed farming. And yet very little more than one million acres have been under cultivation up to the present. The soil is very rich and responsive, in some instances yielding as much as 64 bushels of wheat and 78 bushels of barley per acre respectively.

As an illustration of what is accomplished on a 160-acre farm, the following actual result is interesting :

Receipts

Milk from 20 cows, 450 gal. each @ 16c. gal. .	$1440
Calves, 15 @ $12	180
Hay, 35 ac.; 50 ton @ $8 ton	400
Alfalfa hay, 10 ac. ; 20 ton @ $15 . . .	300
Oats, 45 ac. ; 2500 bus. @ 30c.	750
Wheat, 5 ac. ; 80 bus. @ 80c.	64
Corn, 10 ac.; 80 tons @ $2	160
Potatoes, 10 ac. ; 1600 bus. @ 30c. . . .	480
Eggs and chickens from 100 hens . . .	250
	$4024

Total Expenditure

Corn ; feed for horses, cows, and calves	$160
Oats ; feed for horses, cows, and calves	300
Bran, 10 tons	200
Seed oats, wheat, corn, and grass seed	130
Seed potatoes	80
Feed for poultry	100
Hay for horses, 15 tons @ $8 ton	120
Hay for cows, 20 tons @ $15 alfalfa	300
Threshing, 2000 bus. @ 5c.	100
Cutting corn	10
Twine, corn, and grain	24
Labour	300
Extra labour, potatoes	100
Milk for calves and linseed	100
	$2024
Profit	$2000

Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry are all raised profitably. The hogs raised in Alberta are specially famous for the excellent quality of bacon they yield. A first-rate pork-packing establishment is located in Calgary, where farmers can quickly dispose of their stock at top prices.

In order that dairying may be adopted by farmers in Alberta, the Provincial Government has established a large "dairy station" and cold storage plant in Calgary. A chain of co-operative creameries extends through the province to which farmers bring their cream three times a week. The cream is then "carefully tested and weighed, and at the end of every month each patron gets credit for the equivalent of his cream in butter, and receives a cash advance of 10 cents per pound."

The inducements put forth by the province are: "never-ceasing abundance of the best food for cows; nutritious native grasses, supplemented by alfalfa and peas; and abundance of pure, fresh water; provincial creameries taking charge of the cream, manufacturing

it into butter and finding the best market, all at a nominal charge of four cents per pound; a cheque to the farmer the first of every month, and a home market already greatly in excess of 'the production,' and constantly and rapidly expanding."

British Columbia has always devoted more attention to lumber, fish, fruit, and minerals than to agricultural pursuits pure and simple. The Provincial Government realise that the province's imports of agricultural products are exceedingly large, and on that account its energies are being concentrated upon various kinds of agriculture. Nearly one million pounds sterling is spent by the people annually on imported farm products.

The reason for the comparative backwardness of the province agriculturally must be sought elsewhere than in its lack of natural facilities, for Nature has been generous in her gifts of soil and climate. First-rate cereals and root crops can be grown, and horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry may be raised and disposed of at prices more remunerative than in some of the older provinces. The winter season is brief, and work upon the land is possible during the entire year.

Sufficient has been said in the foregoing paragraphs to impress the reader with the magnitude of mixed farming in Canada, and to indicate how immense are the possibilities presented for its development. Those who are fond of an open-air life in the heart of magnificent scenery, and who have experience and a little capital to support them, will find every incentive to the establishment of a profitable and healthful occupation. The Federal and Provincial governments have placed the dairy and kindred industries on a thoroughly scientific basis, and everything possible is done to assist the immigrant. A rapidly increasing home demand assures a permanent market for products, and in addition the growing requirements of Great Britain and other countries considerably augment the future prospects of Canadian agriculture.

In conclusion, we may note the result of dairying in the Dominion in 1912 to illustrate the magnitude of that industry. There were 1035 butter factories in operation, and the quantity of milk converted into butter was 917,903,274 lb., and of cream converted into butter, 48,328,974 lb., and the total quantity of butter made from milk and cream was 57,327,191 lb., with a value of $13,726,546. Patrons were paid as their share of this value $11,832,705.

There were 2154 cheese factories in operation. The quantity of milk converted into cheese was 1,724,132,011 lb., and the quantity of cheese made 162,450,802 lb., with a value of $17,524,021. The patrons of factories were paid $15,299,855. There were 436 factories making butter and cheese. The quantity of butter made was 7,690,189 lb., with a value of $1,870,861, and of cheese 37,453,403 lb., with a value of $3,540,566. Statistics of factories making condensed milk show that there were 11 factories in operation. The quantity of milk delivered was 69,264,090 lb., and the value as produced $1,813,971.

CHAPTER V

CATTLE RANCHING

Cattle ranching is usually associated with the wild, romantic, and dare-devil cowboys of the West. In Canada, at any rate, this fascinating hero of the tales of our boyhood has become almost as extinct as the buffalo. Herds of unmanageable horses do not dash madly across[1] miles of prairie to the accompaniment of the cowboy's whoop and the swish of the lassoes. In place of this devil-may-care pursuit there are numbers of earnest and industrious men converting the calling into a scientific and profitable industry. Nor is the time far distant when strongly capitalised companies

will be able to distribute handsome dividends from the profits of ranching.

From the foothills of the Rockies on the Alberta side, the ranches extend from the United States border as far north as Red Deer. Over the hills and plains the horses and cattle wander untended. No hazel-hedge sets a boundary that they may not pass over. Association with neighbouring herds does not create confusion, every animal being branded with a duly registered brand; but should an animal escape the vigilance of its owner, the observance by the ranchers of an unwritten law of honour guarantees its safe return.

There are more than two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of land in the North-West suitable for ranching. The magnitude of this area is only just beginning to dawn upon the Britisher and American. Thirty years ago it is certain that this territory knew the faces of only a mere handful of whites; now something like two hundred thousand immigrants are annually making their homes in the old North-West Territories. It is scarcely conceivable that where, thirty years ago, hardly a beast was slaughtered, there exist in connection with one company alone facilities for slaughtering 250 cattle, 1000 sheep, and 700 hogs daily, and that its cold storage plant can deal with 5000 carcases of beef, 10,000 sheep, and 6000 hogs, in addition to enormous quantities of poultry.

The great commercial centres of this industry are Calgary and Edmonton, two cities on the Canadian Pacific Railway, each having a population of over 60,000. In the Calgary region the immense prairies offer almost inexhaustible resources to all comers. It is computed that grazing land comprises approximately 195 million acres, so that each animal at present existing there has an average of 190 acres over which to roam and to feed.

The Edmonton region is renowned for the stock it is capable of raising. The pastures are luxurious and succulent. Other features conducive to successful

stock raising are the remarkable hay crops, temperate summers and mild winters, the absence of pests and the abundance of water. Sheep thrive, produce excellent mutton, and furnish ample wool. Horse breeding is prosecuted with great success, the Alberta horse being renowned for its health, energy, endurance, and working capacity. The horse breeders are men who for years have studied the industry and worked on scientific and experimental plans. From Great Britain, France, and the United States some of the best equine blood has from time to time been imported; so that the reputation of the Alberta horse enables the breeder to command from £20 to £40 and over a head at the periodic sales for Clydesdales and Shire three-year-olds.

Hogs are raised in many parts of Alberta, and the profits must be considerable in view of the great progress this industry is making. Inside her own door Canada has an extensive market, not to mention the vast markets of Great Britain and the United States.

To demonstrate the enormous advance this live-stock raising has made during the last twenty years, it is only necessary to quote the values of the total exports of animals and their produce in 1890 and 1910, which were, respectively, £5,000,000 and £11,000,000. Nor must one forget the immense increase in the home demand due to the incoming of from 100,000 to 400,000 immigrants annually. The possibilities of this industry in Canada are practically incalculable.

Those who are fond of an open-air life, who do not expect nightly a feather bed, who have money and understand the handling of cattle, will find no more inviting and profitable calling than that presented by the natural conditions of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

But the intending rancher would naturally like to know how to start in a practical manner. The writer cannot pretend to speak from experience; he can merely state how some of the successful ranchers conduct their business.

In the first place, a man who contemplates the pursuit of ranching as a commercial proposition will select a district commensurate with his capital and the nature of the live stock he intends to raise—horses, cattle, or sheep; or whether he desires to combine with any one of them, mixed farming. Some emigrants have started on a capital of four or five hundred pounds and succeeded, even though inexperienced; but it is sane to advise the uninitiated to "hire" himself out for twelve months or two years. Many of the big ranchers are willing to pay from £4 to £6 a month with board and shelter to men who are industrious and adaptable. During this "apprenticeship" the knowledge necessary to the successful conduct of a ranch on one's own account is soon acquired.

Having obtained this experience, and assuming that the needful capital is forthcoming, the would-be rancher can choose his section of 160 acres, deposit a registration fee of £2 with the local land office of the Government, and start in with his stock. At the end of three years, if he has resided upon the land for at least six months of each year and improved it by the erection of buildings, &c., or cultivated twenty acres of it, he can apply to the District Land Agent for his patent, which entitles him to permanent possession.

The erection of a "shack" or dwelling-house is the first consideration after the selection of a desirable location. It is assumed that the choice of land has been based upon the proximity of water and timber, two indispensable factors to the would-be rancher. Timber may or may not be scattered over your future homestead; in the latter case, by the payment of 1*s.* to the Dominion Land Agent, a permit to cut sufficient for your requirements in the district can be obtained. The statutory allowance is 3000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 2000 fence rails, and 500 posts. Fuel wood is free. The design of the house and the method of building will be dictated by individual taste and craftsmanship. A model can always be found by

studying similar structures in the same district. The cost of a four-roomed house may be anything from £100 to £400. A "shack" would of course cost very little, if one were handy with a carpenter's tools.

Four other buildings are usually erected by the homesteader; a corral, a stable, a shed (an indispensable structure for the sheltering of certain stock in winter), and a building for the purpose of protecting root foods in frosty weather.

When these structures are completed, the selection and purchase of stock will be made. At this juncture, experience of ranching and knowledge of suitable breeds are invaluable assets, hence the advisability of some "apprenticeship" before undertaking the responsibility. It is too much to expect among American dealers a scrupulousness that is so frequently absent from the transactions of a similar fraternity in Great Britain. Several breeds of cattle have been tested in Alberta, and there is no uniformity of opinion as to the most suitable. Durham, Hereford, and Highland breeds are prevalent, the first being considered by many ranchers the most profitable from the chief standpoint—beef-producing capacity. The prices of animals vary according to breed, age, and the state of the beef market. Yearlings are approximately £5 per head.

When a bunch of cattle has been purchased, the owner selects a branding iron which he registers as a kind of ownership mark. The registration fee is 4*s*. 2*d*., on payment of which the "design" runs no risk of being infringed, as all registered brands are filed in the Department of Agriculture.

Although sales take place at various seasons, the majority of stock-breeders sell their beef cattle in the fall of the year at prices ranging from £8 to £11 per head.

Farmers in the West are convinced that sheep raising is one of the most remunerative businesses on the land, as, apart from a ready demand for mutton, there is an annually increasing market for wool in the Dominion.

Excellent ewes are purchasable at £1 or 25*s.* each, and Leicestershire rams, Shropshires, Cotswolds, and Oxford Downs can be bought from £3 to £5 per head. Experience in shearing is not absolutely necessary, for each sheep can be clipped in the season at the small cost of 4*d.* by "shearing gangs," who are only too glad to undertake contracts.

Horse ranching is extremely popular in Alberta, probably on account of the ease with which the undertaking can be conducted, and the assistance given to it by the prevalence of natural conditions. Furthermore, the enormous expansion of the grain-growing industry in the three prairie provinces creates an extensive and remunerative market for strong draught horses. Again, the cost of raising horses is infinitesimal. All the year round they roam at will and subsist upon the nutritious grasses growing in amazing profusion on the prairie. The profits on five-year-old draught horses are seldom less than £30 each, if the buyer has bought, reared, and sold right.

Diversity of opinion exists as to the best horse to raise, but it is generally believed that the Percheron is the hardiest flesh obtainable. Be that as it may, Percherons and Clydesdales are the most favoured breeds. Unbroken draught horses, three years of age, are purchasable at about £25, and mares at about £35 each.

The fascinating, if tedious, part of horse ranching is the "round-up." Twenty or thirty men, headed by a captain, set out on the sometimes lengthy and tiresome expedition which involves the traversing of miles of territory, and it is often many days before the horses are "bunched" and placed in the desired corral. The "round-up" necessitates hardihood on the part of the rancher, and the "tenderfoot" is not always likely to relish his first experience.

Any man fond of open-air life, and a lover of animals withal, should make himself a comfortable home and "run" a paying concern in Alberta. The climate has

earned for the province the title of "sunny Alberta," and climatic conditions are not at all at variance with that designation. That many people are proving the virtues of the cattle trade, may be gathered from the following table exhibiting its remarkable growth :

Live Stock in . .	1901.	1912.
Horses	93,001	557,571
Milch cows . . .	46,295	164,989
Other cattle . . .	329,391	779,475
Sheep	80,055	344,946
Swine	46,163	536,915
	594,905	2,383,896

The man with a family of children to educate will find provision made in the public schools of Alberta, where the usual grounding in elementary subjects is a preparation for more advanced learning. Certainly much remains to be accomplished in educational facilities and methods ; but the Provincial Government is alive to its responsibilities, and everything possible is being done for the training of the young. The rural schools teach languages, literature, mathematics, geography and history, and special attention is given to education in agricultural subjects.

Sports and recreations are abundant. The lover of hunting will find ample sport among the moose and caribou ; the angler will find capital fishing in the rivers and lakes of the prairies, and flocks of geese and wild ducks afford opportunities for gun practice. Boating on the rivers and lakes is indulged during the summer months, and on their banks boathouses and tents testify to the popularity and pleasure of picnic parties.

CHAPTER VI

FRUIT GROWING

FRUIT farming is a pleasant and profitable industry. Like all outdoor industries, it is susceptible to vagaries climatic. Nevertheless the culture of fruit in Canada has been highly remunerative for many years. If proof of this were necessary, it could be found in the annually augmented areas under cultivation, the enormous yearly increase of native fruit placed on the home markets, and the increased exports to the large wholesale centres of Great Britain. London and Liverpool are as familiar with the horticultural products of Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia as they are with those of any other country in the world. Hundreds of farmers in the United States have grasped the possibilities presented by the fertile soil of Canada and have migrated to the "Dry Belt" of British Columbia. The majority of these farmers have had a capital training on the fruit farms of Washington and Oregon, which is an extremely valuable asset, inasmuch as the soil, climate, and land treatment in these States are similar to those prevalent in the "Dry Belt" area above mentioned. Naturally, experience is indispensable, and the uninitiated fruit grower would be running a risk were he to purchase land or an orchard, and expect to reap a harvest as bountiful as that of the orchardist who has learned only by experience to draw from the trees the limit of their capacity.

Like every other industry in Canada (and in every other country, for that matter), patience and labour are a *sine qua non* to success in fruit growing. If a man has bought unprepared land, there is much initial labour entailed even before the trees are planted. Should he buy an orchard of one-year-old apple trees, patience is necessary prior to the fifth year, in which the trees bear their first fruit. Pruning and spraying will demand

much expenditure of time, for innumerable pests are always molesting the orchards. Picking the fruit and packing it for market is no light task in a country where labour is scarce. But the labours are always discharged in an exhilarating air, and the returns are more than commensurate with the work involved. There is no fault to find with an acre of orchard if it yield an average of 100 barrels of apples selling at 8*s*. each—this quite apart from the value of root crops, buckwheat or clover sown between the trees.

The packing of the fruit necessitates skill on the part of the packer in order that every care may be exercised with the two indispensable market qualities—careful barrelling or boxing, and accurate grading. Experience only can relegate to their proper grades the necessary sizes and qualities.

Two methods of packing for market are adopted. In Eastern Canada barrels are used, the size being regulated by what is known as the Inspection Sale Act, and the grading of the fruit is for the purpose of informing buyers of the size and quality of their purchase. The apples are submitted to Government inspection, and heavy fines are imposed upon packers guilty of false marking. The smaller and slightly defective apples are not wasted, as canning factories and cider makers can put them to good use. The other method of packing is adopted chiefly by British Columbia, which is the system of boxing in single layers, the fruit thus reaching the market in a healthier condition.

Apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, and grapes are the chief fruits grown in the Dominion, each kind being grown in the area which in the past has proved to be the most suitable. The fruit-growing areas of Canada may be divided into three sections : the famous Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, the Valley of the St. Lawrence and Southern Ontario, and the southern portion of British Columbia. The luscious fruits of all these sections are well known in the British markets ; therefore they need no eulogy here. The subject

of more importance is the opportunity these fruit lands present to the man desirous of adopting fruit growing as a means of livelihood should he decide to settle there. Let us traverse the orchards and ascertain what initial capital is necessary to prosecute the industry, and what will be the probable result of our investment.

We will begin with the fruit belt of Ontario, because that province produces 99 per cent. of all the grapes grown in Canada, 99 per cent. of all the peaches, 80 per cent. of all the pears, 80 per cent. of all the small fruits, 70 per cent. of all the apples, and 60 per cent. of all the plums. Nature has endowed Ontario with exceptional advantages and facilities such as suitable soil, fine climate, land at fair prices, extensive markets, excellent water and land transportation, and large monetary returns for outlay.

The fruit belt of Ontario covers an area of 400 miles from east to west, and 50 to 150 from north to south. Although fruit growing on this soil may be said to be yet in its youth, it is far ahead of the experimental stages. There are already under cultivation nearly 337,000 acres of orchard, vineyard, and small fruit gardens, the products being apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. The traveller touring this area is at once impressed with the magnitude of the ever-increasing market at the door of the farmer. Cities, towns, and villages are scattered over the province, and transportation to the growing markets of the West is ample. Furthermore, there are practically illimitable markets in the United States, Great Britain, and the Continent, to the latter two of which it is now possible and profitable to export fruit of many kinds by means of cold storage facilities on steamships. Every assistance is given to the fruit industry by the Provincial Government, and co-operative associations augment their business by collectively gathering, packing, and shipping apples abroad.

It is estimated that there are 16,700,000 fruit-yielding trees in Ontario, the annual average value of the fruit industry being $7,511,641, and the capital value being $55,426,071. From 800,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of apples are exported annually, mainly to Great Britain, and approximately 250,000 barrels to the Western Provinces. The yield of apples in one year is officially given as 35,006,991 bushels.

What are the monetary results ? The Superintendent of the Forest Fruit Growers' and Forwarding Association (Lambton County), an experienced man who is himself an apple grower, places the annual cost of maintaining an acre of bearing apple trees, including cultivation, manuring, spraying, &c., at $25 (£5), and the cost of harvesting, including packing and packages, at $35 (£7); a total of $60 (£12). The average yield in 1907 of the orchards included in that association was sixty barrels per acre, exclusive of windfalls, culls, &c. The association marketed its product in England that year, obtaining $3.20 (13*s.* 1¾*d.*) per barrel. The price was considered a good one, but the yield was deemed very moderate. The year previous the same association sold its crop to Great Britain at $2.50 (10*s.* 3½*d.*) per barrel for grade 1, and $2 (8*s.* 2¾*d.*) per barrel for number 2 grade.

Year in and year out, well-cared-for orchards, where fruit is marketed properly, will net the grower $100 (£20) per acre. The returns are occasionally much higher. "Some years ago," a grower reports, "our orchard of 3½ acres yielded $1000 (£206) worth of apples;" another that "an acre of russets, King's, and Baldwins produced $1150 (£236) of fruit."

Peach orchards are now cultivated on a large and growing scale. Canning factories are situated in proximity to the fruit, and their capacity is wholly inadequate to meet the home and foreign demand. Soil suitable for peach growing readily sells at £50 per acre unplanted. Trees begin to bear at four years of age, and experienced orchardists count upon four

crops out of five. A specialist on peach growing estimates the annual cost per acre of bearing trees as follows:

Spraying, fertilising, pruning, cultivating	£5 15 0
Picking, packing, and packages	10 17 9
Hauling to station (approx.)	1 0 0
Total	£17 12 9

His returns are placed at:

700 baskets (11 quarts) at 2*s.* 1*d.*	£71 18 4
Less expenditure	17 12 9
Total net profit per acre	£54 5 7

The price of land varies according to quality and district. Mr. H. A. Kennedy, of the London *Times* staff, who recently made an exhaustive inquiry into the fruit industry in Southern Ontario, says: "In the Grimsby neighbourhood, on the electric railway, you will find men refusing less than $1000 (£208) an acre, sometimes demanding $1500 (£312), and a farm of 28 acres was sold for $45,000 (over £9000), or about £322 per acre. But land intrinsically equal in quality can be had in other parts of the Peninsula for a tenth of these prices, the difference depending largely on convenience of railway communication, and, of course, also on the stage of production which the orchards have reached. Around Jordan, land which a few years ago could be got for $100 (£20, 16*s.*) an acre has now gone up to about $350 to $400 (£73 to £83) an acre, largely owing to the Experimental Farm established there. Unimproved land not far from St. Catharines, without buildings, fences, or fruit trees, has been fetching $200 (£41, 13*s.*) an acre. In parts of the north-east corner of the district, towards Old Niagara, where the means of communication are comparatively poor, land can be got for $100 (£20, 16*s.*) an acre. The tendency to-day is rather to diminish than increase the size of farms, as,

when planted with fruit, a holding of even 50 acres takes a lot of labour and management.

"On 'the mountain,' farms run from $60 to $100 (£12, 10*s.* to £20, 16*s.*) per acre, according to their condition and buildings. Poor farms can be had for even less. On these higher levels, land where grapes will grow will cost from $80 to $150 (£16, 13*s.* to £31, 5*s.*) per acre; and land where peaches might be planted with good hope of success, from $150 to $200 (£31, 5*s.* to £41, 12*s.*) per acre."

The cost of living in the rural areas of Ontario is very reasonable, nearly all articles of food being equally as cheap as in Great Britain. Clothing is dearer. A good horse and harness cost £35, a market waggon £16, a plough and harrow about £5.

Farm labourers of experience are paid £4 to £5; strong handy men from £3 to £4; and inexperienced hands from £2 to £3; monthly salaries, board and lodging included.

Now let us pass to a consideration of Nova Scotia's fruit lands.

The principal fruit section of this province is the Annapolis Valley, about one hundred miles in length, and from five to fifteen miles in width. Special advantages presented by Nova Scotia are its situation some two or three hundred miles nearer the British market; the high quality of apples grown there; the longevity of the trees; and the reputation of the fruit already established among consumers in Great Britain and the United States.

Far preferable to any comments upon the possibilities of the district is the following statement by a practical orchardist, as it exhibits the cost and profit. It refers to "Blink Bonnie" Orchard, Wolfville, N.S., 7¼ acres, valued at £1350, yearly average yield 900 barrels. Receipts above cost of barrels, picking, packing, freights, &c., and similarly for other products grown in the orchard. (Canadian currency is used for convenience: divide by 5 to ascertain British sovereign):

900 barrels of apples at $2.00 per barrel . . . . net	$1800.00	
40 barrels pears at $2.50 per barrel net	100.00	
40 bushels plums at $1.50 per bushel net	60.00	
100 bushels potatoes at 50c. . .	25.00	
		$2035.00
Deduct other expenses, viz.:		
Fertilisers, $100; ploughing, cultivating, &c., $75.00. . .	175.00	
Interest on $6750, $337.50; taxes $45.00, spraying $60.00. .	442.50	
		617.50
Total average yearly profit . .		$1417.50
Total average yearly profit per acre . .		189.00
Percentage of profit, over and above interest, on investment		21 %

Scenery, climate, and social conditions in this historic province are all calculated to enhance the joy of life. The present writer thinks the landscapes and the bonhomie of the people unsurpassed in any other part of Canada.

The last fruit section to receive consideration is that of British Columbia. One highly amusing characteristic of Canadians is their local patriotism. There is usually "no finer spot on earth" than the particular town or rural area inhabited by the Canadian to whom you may be speaking. It is even so in connection with fruit growing. The Ontario fruit grower will tell you "this is God's own bit of earth"; the Nova Scotia orchardist will say exactly the same; and the moment you meet an enthusiastic fruit grower in British Columbia he will smile and assure you that the "Dry Belt" "offers the ideal garden of the world in respect of soil, climate, and location." Well, to use Gilbertian phraseology—"Every single one of them is right."

Remarkable progress has been made with the cultivation of fruit in British Columbia during the last ten

years. The possibilities of the Kootenay and Okanagan were revealed by the accidental discovery of a few apple trees in the bush. Experiments with irrigation among these dry valleys have resulted in the revelation of "unsunn'd heaps" of horticultural wealth. Apples, peaches, plums, pears, cherries, and apricots thrive abundantly under scientific irrigation treatment. Addressing the Royal Agricultural Society of British Columbia a year or two ago, Earl Grey, then Governor-General of Canada, said :

"Fruit growing in your province has acquired the distinction of being a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After a maximum wait of five years, I understand the settler may look forward with reasonable certainty to a net income of from £20 to £30 per acre, after all expenses of cultivation have been paid.

"Here is a state of things which appears to offer the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching in one or two of the most favoured spots upon the earth. There are thousands of families living in England to-day, families of refinement, culture, and distinction, families such as you would welcome among you with both arms, who would be only too glad to come out and occupy a log hut on five acres of a pear or apple orchard in full bearing, if they could do so at a reasonable cost."

Horticulturists like to divide the fruit-bearing soils of British Columbia into the "Wet Belt" (lands of the coast), and the "Dry Belt" (lands of the interior). In the former, the natural water supplies are adequate ; but in the latter, irrigation has to be requisitioned. It is generally conceded that apples grown on the "Dry Belt" are more fleshy and possess a more lightly coloured skin than those grown on the coast lands. This comparison, however, is not maintained in any way derogatory to the magnificent apples produced in all the fruit-bearing areas of the province.

The prices of land vary according to quality and location; but prospective fruit lands are steadily advancing all round. On the "Dry Belt," irrigated fruit land commands from £60 to £100 per acre. A practical fruit grower advises the purchase of land bearing one-year-old trees. An apple orchard is considered capable of bearing in the fifth year. In the sixth or seventh years the trees are in full bearing, and the owner may rely upon an average tree life of twenty-five years. An orchard in bearing is readily bought up at any price from £150 per acre upwards.

During the development of these trees it is the practice to grow intermediate crops of vegetables and small fruits between the rows of apple trees. Tomatoes, onions, and potatoes are very remunerative, one farmer having realised in one season as much as £750 out of 150 tons of onions grown on a five-acre plot at Kelowna. Bee keeping and poultry raising are also conducted on a paying basis.

The amount of capital requisite to start fruit farming in British Columbia depends upon many conditions. We cannot do better than note what a practical authority, J. S. Redmayne, M.A., has to say on the subject. "In the case of a man coming direct from England and new both to the province and its 'Dry Belt'—always provided that he be content with small beginnings and does not mind 'roughing it' a little at first—£500 may be put down as the minimum capital required to make a fair start and £700 as the sum which it is expedient to have at command.

"The amount which you intend to spend on the erection of your house and sundries is a point that has to be taken into account. If you are going to exceed £100 on this item you cannot very well do so on less total capital than £700, and then only if you make the growing of intermediate crops a part of your financial scheme. These intermediate crops are an important factor, and the choice of them, as well as the amount of profit accruing therefrom, is to some extent influenced

and controlled by the particular locality you select as the scene of your horticultural operations, and its proximity or otherwise to a railway or other ready means of transportation to market.

"To sum up briefly. The consensus of best opinion is that for the man from England a capital of £500 is necessary, £700 or £750 is expedient, and £1000 is desirable, as the latter sum will allow both a margin for possible beginner's mistakes, as well as obviating a rigid adherence to cultivation of intermediate crops during, say, the first two years, and will allow time for attendance at the Pullman Technical College, or some other training institution during that period, as well as for payment for care and custody of your young orchard trees while so doing.

"In the above calculations I have purposely omitted all reference to any earnings which may be derived from possible employment as a skilled labourer on some other man's vineyard—in the case of a man who does not wish to grow interim crops, or do more than is absolutely necessary on his own land before his own trees come into bearing."

The cost of making an orchard is given by a practical fruit grower as :

20 acres (irrigated) at $250 per acre . . .	$5000
Fencing	250
Preparing land (ploughing and harrowing) .	150
Trees (yearlings), 80 per acre, at 20 cents each .	320
Setting out trees (1600 at 8 cents each) . .	128
	$5848
Cost of maintenance for five years :	
Average cost of irrigation at $3.50 per acre .	350
Cost of cultivation, pruning, spraying, &c. at $20 per acre per year	2000
	$2350
Making the total cost of the orchard at the end of the fifth year, when it should be beginning to give commercial returns . .	$8198

The following estimate of profits is based upon actual experience.

An orchard of about 16 acres will produce about 160 to 170 tons this present year (1905).

In 1903 it produced 140 tons.

In 1904 it produced 130 tons.

In 1905 it produced 160 to 170 tons.

Apples (Jonathan) planted in 1900 produced this year 100 lb. a tree (fruit worth $1.50 per 40 lb. box, f.o.b. packing house).

Last year these trees yielded, as four-year-olds, 60 lb. a tree. Next year's crop may be estimated at 200 lb. per tree.

One and one-third acre of Bartlett pears produced 16 tons of fruit, or about 800 boxes. Selling price, $1.35 per box, f.o.b. packing house—$1080.

One and one-third acre of Beurre d'Anjou pears produced 17 tons, or 850 boxes. Selling price, $1.40 per box, f.o.b. packing house—$1190.

Two and one-third acres of Italian prunes produced 32 tons, or 3200 crates. Selling price, 60 cents per crate—$1920.

One acre of plums produced 12 tons, or 1200 crates. Selling price, 70 cents a crate—$840.

Over $5000 from six 1–3 acres.

In Okanagan there are instances of $500 to $600 gross profit per acre. At Kelowna 9 tons of pears and 10 tons of prunes per acre are not uncommon. Near Nelson 14 acres produced 1000 cases of strawberries and 94 tons of roots, netting the owner $100 per acre. This land was formerly a cedar swamp. At Lytton, Tokay grapes averaging 4 lb. to the bunch were grown in the open. On the Coldstream Ranch, near Vernon, 20 acres produced $10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland 1½ acre gave a return of $700 in peaches. Tomatoes to the value of $1500 per acre were grown on Okanagan Lake. A cherry tree at Penticton produced 800 lb. of fruit; another at Agassiz 1000 lb.

The Department of Agriculture of British Columbia conducts fruit-packing schools during the winter, and it is hoped that this year schools will be placed in every fruit district of the province.

The class of instruction furnished by the experts employed by the Department in previous years has demonstrated its efficiency in meeting the competition of Washington and Oregon in fruit packing. The experience and standing of the instructors secured, and the confidence reposed in them by the Department, guarantee to the fruit growers the highest class of instruction.

The local administration of the packing schools is placed in the hands of a responsible local body, such as the Farmers' Institute, the Fruit Growers' Association, or the Board of Trade.

The Department of Agriculture provides the instructor and pays his expenses. The Department also bears the cost of the packing paper, the fruit, and all other legitimate expenses, except that of the secretarial work, which it has been found most satisfactory to leave to local arrangement.

The responsible organisation in each case is required to guarantee a minimum of twelve pupils, but not more than fifteen, with the proper qualifications, at a fee of three dollars each, to take the twelve lessons of two and a half hours a lesson, the school extending over one week. In a limited number of districts a double packing school can be arranged for, in which the minimum guarantee is twenty-four pupils, but not more than thirty, for the same number of lessons. The guaranteeing organisation bears the expenses of the hall, its heating and lighting.

The important advantages to be gained from the packing school are practical and thorough instruction in actual commercial packing.

Pupils learn, in addition, a good deal about the methods and equipment used by the most progressive associations, and a good deal of the interpretation of the Fruit Marks Act.

Pupils who gain a score of 75 per cent. for efficiency in the packing school, and who put up a creditable pack for the Department prizes the following year, may secure a diploma certifying the same from the Department.

CHAPTER VII

TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE trade and commerce of Canada has now assumed such a magnitude that, within the limit of a chapter, it is impossible to enter into the details of its composition. An adequate treatment of the subject would fill many volumes. Only the dominant features, therefore, will be attempted.

Probably no country in the world can exhibit so marked a commercial advance during the last ten years as Canada. In 1903 the total trade amounted to $481,660,702; last year it amounted to $1,127,282,699; the latter divided as to exports and imports thus—$447,156,108 and $680,126,591 respectively. Nor does there appear any sign that this phenomenal progress will be retarded for some years. The rapid and extensive development of the Dominion's resources, the eagerness of British, American, and Continental capitalists to partake of that development, and their faith in the possibilities of the country are factors that assure the continuance of a forward movement.

The chief items of export are the products of the soil, fisheries, forests, mineral lands, and animals. Manufactures also are increasingly important items. The growth of Canada's foreign trade is all the more remarkable inasmuch as the advance has accompanied the phenomenal growth of her internal trade. The only items of export affected materially by the home demand are dairy products. Last year the export of butter ceased for the first time in the Dominion's commercial history, large quantities having to be imported to meet

her own people's requirements. Manufactured goods, particularly agricultural machinery and implements, are exported to all the leading agricultural countries of the world.

That the Dominion's legislators and commercial men contemplate the expansion of their country's foreign trade is evident from the appointment of Trade Commissioners in many parts of the world. These commissioners are sent by the Canadian Government to ascertain what openings there are for Canadian products and manufactures, and their duties are to obtain information respecting the class of goods required, methods of packing, competitive countries, tariffs, &c. Each week, reports are forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for circulation throughout the Dominion, and the names and addresses of probable buyers are despatched to such firms as are desirous of extending their sales in foreign markets. Already there are representatives in Great Britain, France, Germany, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, South America, West Indies, China, Japan, and Newfoundland, and their number is to be augmented considerably in the near future.

Important factors in the development of Canada's foreign trade are the transportation facilities afforded by her great railways and waterways. The Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Northern and the Intercolonial railways are threading their steel through prairie and forest, always following, and often preceding the feet of the immigrants. Wherever nature or the craftsmanship of human beings offers a marketable commodity, freight cars are being despatched to transport it.

The waterways are plentiful, cheap, and convenient. From the head of Lake Superior, half-way across the continent, ships bear their freights to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Should the Georgian Bay canal scheme materialise, Lake Huron will be connected with the Ottawa River, thus saving hundreds of miles' transportation between Montreal and the upper lakes.

The import trade of Canada, which did not exceed $173,000,000 in 1900, has now reached the annual value of $680,126,591, a remarkable testimony to the commercial growth of the country. The imports naturally include raw material, articles that are not produced in Canada, and commodities of all kinds necessary to meet the surplus requirements of the people, which always exceed the Dominion's productive capacity.

The leading countries from which Canada imports her merchandise are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, the former being by far the largest contributor, due undoubtedly to her proximity to the Dominion, similarity of social and economic conditions, and her aggressive policy. That such is the case may be gathered from a special report upon the conditions and prospects of British trade in Canada, compiled by Mr. Richard Grigg, Special Commissioner of the Board of Trade, in which he states :

"The geographical position of Canada is evidently a severe handicap to British trade with the Dominion, and a great advantage to the manufacturers and merchants of the United States. The distances from the industrial centres of the United States to the Canadian markets are comparatively short ; the time occupied in transit is therefore much less and the charges for freight correspondingly small ; there is great rapidity, ease, and cheapness of business communications ; and, most important perhaps of all, there is the fact that the social and economic conditions of two adjacent countries present so many resemblances that the manufacturers of the United States can almost regard the Dominion as being in many of its requirements only an extension of their own home market, and therefore as not calling for any specialised lines or methods of production, such as British manufacturers would in many cases have to undertake in order to secure any considerable Canadian trade.

"These advantages accruing to the United States from the geographical position of Canada are so great that it is inevitable that a proportion of the Canadian

trade should fall to that country. On the other hand, the United Kingdom is Canada's principal customer, with the result that there is a large tonnage moving eastward and providing comparatively low freights for that tonnage on its return to the west. British products enjoy preference both in goodwill and tariff, but it is obvious that the first of these factors, in a business subject to close competition, cannot do more than turn an even, or nearly even, scale. A preference, however, amounting to a reduction of one-third of the duty, is of undoubted value to British imports, given equal skill and energy in business conduct.

"The statistics appear to show that the establishment of preferential treatment for British goods has to a considerable degree checked the previous decline in the hold of the British manufacturer upon the Canadian market, though it is probably also true that some portion of the creidt for this result must be ascribed to the awakening of the British manufacturer to the need of more vigorous action."

During recent years there has been a greater tendency on the part of British exporters to visit Canada personally, to seek out the country's requirements and to utilise the methods adopted by the United States in their successful exploitation of the Canadian market. Canadians prefer to purchase from the Mother Country, but it is obvious that such preference cannot ignore the numerous other factors that enter into the conduct of successful trading.

Home Industries

The catalogue of Canadian home industries is a lengthy one, and the manufactured articles are diverse in character. Although the imports of manufactured goods are increasing every year, the number of home factories is increasing also; and the majority of them find it impossible to meet the demands of a country receiving nearly 400,000 immigrants annually. The continued establishment and enlargement of factories

are indications that the Canadian people do not intend to confine their energies solely to agriculture, lumber, and the fisheries. They realise that practically unlimited raw material is at their disposal, and they intend to reap the benefit consequent upon its conversion into finished products.

According to official statistics, the number of working establishments rose from 14,650 in 1900 to 19,218 in 1910, the capital from $446,916,487 to $1,247,583,609; and the value of products advanced the same period from $481,053,375 to $1,165,975,639.

The more important industries are lumbering and logging, wood-pulp making and meat packing, butter and cheese making, flour and grist mill products, iron and steel manufactures and smelting, clothing, cottons, boots and shoes, leather and agricultural implement making, foundry and machine shop products.

These commercial undertakings are all thoroughly modern in structure, and in many cases the organisation, equipment, and capacity are equal to similar enterprises operating in older and more experienced commercial countries. The majority of the industries (particularly the factories) are located in Southern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. These are the older sections of the country and have for a longer period, therefore, been served by rail and water transportation, and have naturally been in proximity to existing markets. With the development of the prairie provinces and the revelation of raw material and the factors indispensable to manufacturing, such as water-power, natural gas, coal, labour, &c., there is certain to be a corresponding advance in the number of manufacturing concerns. Even at the present time, one is surprised at the number of factories in operation from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

The question that naturally arises in connection with this subject is that of labour conditions. For the benefit of those readers who contemplate emigration to the Dominion, it is well to state that while there are demands for all kinds of labour, no one (agriculturists

and domestic servants excepted) should leave Great Britain's shores without first ascertaining from reliable sources what opportunities exist for the particular kind of labour he has to sell. Disappointments await those people who emigrate before investigation.

To quote the rates of wages existing in each of the provinces would occupy too much space; so those in Ontario only are cited. The number of hours is also stated.

Occupation.	Wages (per day)	Hours.
Blacksmiths	$2.60	10
„ (helpers)	1.75	10
Boilermakers	2.50	10
Bricklayers	0.45 (*c*)	10
Carpenters	0.30 (*c*)	10
„ (foremen)	3.00	10
Cooks		
Domestic servants	10.00–15.00 (*b*)	
Drillers	1.75	10
Drivers (1 horse)	2.50	10
„ (2 horses)	4.00	10
Electrical workers	0.30 (*c*)	9
Farm hands (single men)	20–30 (*c*)	
Gardeners and market-gardeners	1.04–1.81 (*a*)	
Joiners	2.50	10
Labourers	0.20 (*c*)	10
„ (builders')	0.22½ (*c*)	10
Lathers	0.45 (*c*)	9
Lumbermen (h.)	20.80–31.25 (*b*)	
Masons	0.45 (*c*)	10
„ (foremen)	4.00	10
Mechanics	1.56–3.12 (*a*)	
Painters and glaziers	0.30 (*c*)	9
Plasterers	0.40 (*c*)	10
Plumbers and steam fitters	0.35 (*c*)	9
Sheet metal workers	0.30 (*c*)	9
Stonecutters	0.40 (*c*)	10
„ (foremen)	2.50	10

(*a*) Per day. (*b*) Per month, including board. (*c*) Cents per hour.

Revenue and Customs Duties

The Revenue of Canada is derived from various sources, the chief of which are Customs, Excise, Post Office, Railways, and Dominion Lands. The total revenue approximated in 1912 the sum of $120,000,000, the main contributory item being receipts from Customs, which exceeded $85,000,000.

The collection of Customs duties is under the control of the Department of Customs, whose presiding Minister is a member of the Dominion Cabinet. This Department is empowered to collect customs revenues, administer the customs laws and those relating to marine coasting, supervise the registration of shipping, compile and publish Trade and Navigation statistics.

The existing Customs Tariff comprises three sections : (1) goods subject to duty, and free goods, (2) goods subject to drawback for home consumption, (3) prohibited goods. A further division relates to the rates of duties chargeable : (*a*) upon goods manufactured in Great Britain and certain of her colonies or possessions ; (*b*) upon goods from countries with whom Canada has entered into a trade agreement ; (*c*) upon goods imported from countries not embraced by the former two conditions.

The British Preferential Tariff stipulates that every manufactured article, before it can be admitted to the benefits specified, must be a legitimate manufacture of a British country embraced by the said tariff, and the exporter when invoicing must certify " that each manufactured article on the invoice in its present form ready for export to Canada has been finished by a substantial amount of labour in such country, and not less than one-fourth the cost of production of each such article has been produced through the industry of one or more British countries."

Certified invoices in duplicate are required for Customs entry.

These invoices are to be sent by the exporter to the importer, or his agent, for his use in making entry of the goods at the Customs port of destination in Canada. The importer will also require a third copy for his own use.

The Canadian Customs do not require invoices, as prescribed by the Regulations, to be delivered to the carrier transporting the goods into Canada.

The proper commercial designation of the goods shipped must be set forth in all invoices.

It is required that invoices from exporters to importers in Canada shall show the marks and numbers on the packages, in such a manner to indicate truly the quantities and values of the articles comprised in each exportation package, the packages to be legibly marked and numbered on the outside when of such a character as to enable such marks and numbers to be placed thereon.

Every such invoice must contain a sufficient and correct description of the goods, and in respect of goods sold by the exporter must show in one column the actual price at which the articles have been sold to the importer, and in a separate column the fair market value of each article as sold for home consumption in the country of export.

The "price" and "value" of the goods in every case aforesaid are to be stated as in condition packed ready for shipment at the time when, and at the place whence the goods have been exported directly to Canada.

Whenever any duty *ad valorem* is imposed on any goods imported into Canada, the value for duty is the fair market value thereof, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence and at the time when the same were exported directly to Canada.

Such market value is the fair market value of such goods, in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptation of the term, and as sold in the ordinary course of

trade. Provided that a discount for cash, for duty purposes, shall not exceed 2½ per cent. and shall not be allowed unless it has been actually allowed and deducted by the exporter on the invoice to the importer.

The Dominion Customs appraisers and every one of them and every person who acts as such appraiser, or the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, will by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power, ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and fair market value (any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding) of the goods at the time of exportation and in the principal markets of the country whence the same have been imported into Canada, and the proper weights, measures, or other quantities, and the fair market value thereof, as the case requires.

In the case of goods shipped to Canada on consignment, but sold by the exporter to persons in Canada prior to their importation into Canada, the amount of the valuation for duty will not be less than the invoice value to the Canadian purchaser, exclusive of all charges upon the goods, after shipment from the place whence exported directly into Canada.

When articles of the same material, or of a similar kind but of a different quality, are found in the same package, charged or invoiced at an average price, the appraisers adopt the value of the best article contained in such package as the average value of the whole ; and duty is levied thereon accordingly.

An important statute in connection with the invoiced price of commodities is that known as " The Dumping Clause," the leading provisions of which are :

In the case of articles exported to Canada of a class or kind made or produced in Canada, if the export or actual selling price to an importer in Canada be less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to Canada at the time

of its exportation to Canada there shall, in addition to the duties otherwise established, be levied, collected and paid on such article, on its importation into Canada, a special duty (or dumping duty) equal to the difference between the said selling price of the article for export and the said fair market value thereof for home consumption; and such special duty (or dumping duty) shall be levied, collected and paid on such article although it is not otherwise dutiable.

Provided that the said special duty shall not exceed 15 per cent. *ad valorem* in any case.

Provided also that the following goods shall be exempt from such special duty, viz.:

Goods whereon the duties otherwise established are equal to 50 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Goods of a class subject to excise duty in Canada.

Sugar refined in the United Kingdom.

Binder twine or twine for harvest binders manufactured from New Zealand hemp, istle or tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding six hundred feet to the pound.

Provided further that excise duties shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of special duty when the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff.

The Customs Tariff item of interest to emigrants states that "Settlers' Effects," such as the following, shall enter Canada free of duty:

Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture, and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, waggons, and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the fore-

going if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Currency and Banking

Since the year 1669, when wheat was declared a legal tender at four francs for three bushels, many changes have taken place in the currency of Canada. The history of these changes does not concern us here. The present currency consists of paper, gold, and silver in various denominations.

The Currency Act of 1910 provides that gold, silver, and bronze coins, of specified weight and fineness, struck on the authority of the Crown for circulation in Canada, shall be equal to and pass current for the following sums current there: Twenty dollars, ten dollars, five dollars, two and one-half dollars, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, ten cents, five cents, and one cent; that gold shall be a legal tender for any amount, silver for a payment not exceeding ten dollars, and bronze for a payment not exceeding twenty-five cents.

The banking system of Canada is considered by expert financiers to be one of the best in existence. There are about thirty banks in the Dominion with over 2000 branches. The chief banks are: the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Merchants' Bank of Canada, the Dominion Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Canada.

CHAPTER VIII

FISHERIES, LUMBERING, AND MINERALS

PROVIDENCE has so richly endowed Canada with natural resources that one is reluctant to assign supremacy to any one of them in particular. And so prolific are those resources that, in attempting a valuation of them, one is liable to be accused of exaggeration. Her fisheries, for example, cannot be equalled by any other country in the world. The Dominion has a sea-coast line of approximately 13,000 miles, and the commercial character of the fishes inhabiting the waters of the North Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean is so well known that emphasis here is unnecessary. The vast inland lakes and rivers are also stocked with fishes of great commercial value.

The value of the fish, fish products, and marine animals handled by Canadian fishermen in the last fiscal year amounted to $34,667,872. This result was obtained by 65,926 fishermen manning 1648 vessels and tugs, and 36,761 boats. In the various canneries, &c., on shore 25,206 workers were employed.

Nova Scotia is the premier province of the Dominion so far as fishing activity and wealth are concerned. A glance at the map of North America will indicate how favourably situated is Nova Scotia for the conduct and development of great fishing enterprises. It is a comparatively short distance from her shores to the rich deep-sea fishing grounds of the North Atlantic, grounds that yield something like 180 millions of cod-fish annually, as well as large quantities of lobster, mackerel, herring, &c.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast assume two types, and are technically termed the deep-sea and the inshore respectively. Vessels of from 30 to 100 tons manned by crews of from ten to twenty fishermen are engaged in

the deep-sea fishery, and the fields of operation are the several banks lying from ten to one hundred miles from the Canadian coast. "Trawling" by hook and line is the method adopted; herring, squid, and caplin being used as bait. On these banks cod are exceedingly prolific; but haddock, pollock, hake, and halibut are also caught in goodly numbers. The inshore fishery is prosecuted in small boats with crews of two or three men; also in small vessels with crews of six or seven men. The implements used are gill-nets, hand-line and trawl, whilst from the shore trap-nets, haul-seines, and weirs are extensively operated.

The most important fish commercially is the cod, as, fortunately, it is the most prolific, a single female frequently depositing as many as eight million eggs. Nova Scotia's catch of cod last year amounted to 1,349,372 cwt., valued at $27,747,534. Preserved lobsters is the next important branch of the province's fisheries, the product last year being 322,243 cwt., valued at $2,850,983. The catch of fresh mackerel amounted to 66,752 cwt., valued at $418,276, and the salted mackerel to 5507 barrels, valued at $76,260. There are also several other varieties of fish which it is found profitable to market.

It would be interesting to enlarge upon the fishery resources of the other eastern provinces, but only brief references can here be made. New Brunswick is the third in order of merit as a centre of fishery activity. Last year's total production amounted to $4,886,157. Sardines are the most important product, enormous quantities being caught and exported either canned, fresh, or salted. The value of last year's catch was $1,236,551. Canning is conducted on a large scale, and it needs only the influx of capital to make New Brunswick one of the largest sardine exporting centres in the world, as millions of suitable fish inhabit the waters in proximity to the capital.

Large quantities of lobsters are annually caught, the majority of which are canned in the provincial factories.

The value of this branch of the fishing industry is approximately $743,869 a year.

Prince Edward Island, although only sparsely populated, has a fishing industry the products of which are valued at something like $1,196,396 annually. Lobsters are plentiful in her waters, the output last year reaching a total of $831,519. Excellent oyster beds are found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Northumberland Straits, and efforts are being made to prosecute oyster culture on a much larger scale. The herring industry yields approximately $70,000 a year.

Ontario and Quebec produce a great variety of fish such as pike, herring, perch, eels, sturgeon, pickerel, cod, sardines, &c. Their combined value last year amounted to $4,073,572.

Passing over the Prairie Provinces (which produce fish to the annual value of $1,355,247), we reach British Columbia, the second in importance of the Dominion's fishery provinces. The most extensive branch of this province's fishing industry is that associated with salmon, although the cod fishery of the Pacific is yearly growing in magnitude and reputation. The Fraser River salmon are well known in all the markets of the world. There are several species—the spring salmon, sockeye, steelhead, tyhee, cohoe, &c. The fishing season usually begins early in April and is protracted until winter. Miles of boats comprising the salmon fleet stretch along the Fraser River, and the banks are a scene of lively activity during the season. Quantities are transported by refrigerator car to the towns and cities of eastern Canada, and are just as fresh upon arrival as upon the first day of their transportation. The greater proportion, however, find their way to the fifty or sixty canneries situated on the banks of the Fraser River, where they are quickly headed, gutted, cleaned, canned, and packed, ready for shipment to all parts of the world. The total market value of British Columbian salmon in 1912 was $9,851,897, while the entire production of the fisheries was valued at

$13,677,125. Halibut and herring also contribute largely to the piscatorial wealth of the province. The bays and coves are, at a certain season of the year, crowded with herrings, and the fishermen find the netting of them a most remunerative business. Quantities are exported fresh, but the bulk are cured in one form or another and exported to the various countries whose palate they suit. The annual catch of halibut and herring in British Columbia is valued at, approximately, two and a quarter million dollars.

Lumbering

In passing from the vast wealth of ocean, lake, and river to the forest resources of the Dominion, we are merely transferred from one wonder to another, for the timber wealth of Canada is unsurpassed by any other country in the world. Immense areas of economic trees are still untouched by the woodman's axe. It is authentically stated that the country's woodlands and forests exceed 865,000,000 acres. For many years the operations of the lumbering industries were reckless in the extreme ; nevertheless, the wooded areas have not been depleted to an irreparable extent, and lumber specialists inform us that even a century's operations on a vast scale will fail to deplete utterly the forest wealth of the Dominion. Furthermore, the labours of the Commission of Conservation will ensure the reafforestation of lands from time to time depleted by the exigencies of commerce. All the provinces are in possession of more or less densely wooded lands, and the majority of the trees are of the commercial varieties.

The most valuable forest tree is the white pine, which is profusely distributed throughout the eastern provinces. In the Ottawa valley, particularly, the white pine assumes an unusual dimension. The aspen poplar has an even wider range of distribution, extending as it does from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The woodworking industries of Canada find in this tree excellent

material for the manufacture of boxes, crates, and light wooden ware.

The spruce trees of the Dominion are also extremely valuable, for they are adapted to the manufacture of a large number of wooden commodities. Their chief value, however, is their suitability for pulp manufacture, and with the diminution of the output of older wood-pulp producing countries, the Canadian spruce is destined to be of vast commercial value in the near future. Wood-pulp and paper-making industries are flourishing, established mills are being enlarged, and every year new ones are springing up in various sections of the eastern provinces. Sixty pulp mills are now operating in Canada, and in 1912, 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood were cut, of which 47 per cent. was manufactured into pulp or paper by domestic mills.

Ash, elm, oak, cedar, balsam, poplar, birch, black walnut, and maple are among the commercial woods scattered over the land, a list of which would be too lengthy to give here.

The province of British Columbia has an immense reserve of merchantable timber, the whole coast being thickly wooded from the extreme south to Alaska in the north. The celebrated Douglas fir is distributed from the Pacific to the Rockies, and in many sections of the province it towers to an average height of 150 feet with a base girth of approximately 6 feet. There are certain trees 250 feet high and 30 feet at base, but they are exceptional. This fir is the most important commercially. Among the forty species of indigenous trees are found pine, tamarac, red cedar, birch, maple, and yew, all of which are in demand on account of their serviceability.

There are 225 sawmills in British Columbia, capable of producing 4,500,000 feet of lumber annually, 60 shingle mills with a daily capacity of 4,385,000 shingles, and the capital invested in the lumbering industry exceeds twenty million pounds sterling.

These industries present excellent opportunities for

the investment of capital, and their activities create increasing demand for remunerative labour.

Minerals

The metals and minerals of Canada are so diverse in character and distributed over so vast an area that only a brief description of them is possible. Of the total area of Canada, three million and three-quarters of square miles, little more than one-third has been explored and developed; consequently one cannot estimate the extent of Canada's mineral industry twenty years hence. But, based upon geological data, one may conclude that the resources of the Dominion are enormous. Twenty-five years ago the total mineral production did not exceed in value twelve million dollars; last year it had advanced to $133,127,489.

The investigation and development of mineral lands are being prosecuted continually, and the catalogue of mining companies is being augmented every year. A Department of Mines is diligently engaged in exploration of mineralised regions, and its efforts to aid the development of mining are of incalculable worth. The metals and minerals of Canada comprise gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, coal, asbestos, mica, and numerous other kinds.

Gold is distributed not only in Nova Scotia and Ontario, but in the Yukon and British Columbia also; and geologists are confident that in many areas yet untested the precious metal will be discovered. Over thirty years ago placer mining began in the Yukon, and the Klondike fields are known the world over, although mining there did not begin until 1896. These fields cover an area of one thousand square miles, and about one hundred miles of creeks have yielded excellent results.

British Columbian mines yield annually about one million dollars worth of gold, the main sources of supply being the Cariboo and Atlin districts. Nearly all the

rivers and streams have been tested, and each has responded with more or less gold. It is anticipated, apart from the promise of unexploited areas, that placer gold-mining in this province will continue for many years to yield results equally as profitable as in the past.

In Ontario and Quebec gold is found, in the latter alluvial deposits, and in the former quartz veins in the rocks of several regions present encouraging possibilities.

In Nova Scotia, gold-bearing rocks extend 250 miles along the east coast, and although the output is comparatively small, it is believed that deep mining, supported by sufficient capital, could be prosecuted on a profitable scale.

The gold production of Canada in 1912 was valued at approximately $12,559,443.

The chief copper-yielding provinces of Canada are British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec, the former being the most important. Two kinds of ores exist—ore containing copper in the raw state, and ore containing sulphides. The total production in 1912 exceeded $12,000,000.

The production of silver is an important factor in the wealth of the Dominion, especially since the almost fabulous riches of Cobalt startled the mining world in 1896. Some idea of the value of silver mining and of the development that has taken place may be obtained from last year's production, which was valued at over $20,000,000. Rich deposits of silver are found in various sections of the country, but until comparatively recent years, silver mining was confined to the extreme western province. With the discovery of Cobalt came a great impetus to silver mining in the Dominion, and the land that a few years ago was practically *terra incognita* has now become one of the richest mining centres in the world.

Very little lead is mined outside the province of British Columbia. Last year, the value of the total production approximated one and a half million dollars.

Iron ores are distributed throughout the Canadian provinces, and the quantities and quality are certain to be an invaluable asset to the iron and steel industries of the country. Ores were known to exist in Nova Scotia as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century; it is, therefore, not surprising that a large iron industry is in existence in that province. Quite a variety of ores are found there, as well as in New Brunswick and Quebec, Nova Scotia's immediate neighbours. It is safe to infer that Canada's prospects as an iron-producing country are most promising.

Coal is a very important product of the Canadian mines. The value of the output last year amounted to over thirty-six million dollars. The most prolific seams are in Nova Scotia; they are responsible for two-thirds of the country's total yield. The coal is all bituminous and of good quality. The Sydney coal-fields in the north-east of the province extend for thirty-two miles along the sea coast. The measures are estimated to underlie a land area of about fifty-seven square miles, as well as a large area underlying the sea.

In British Columbia exist a good number of profitable coal mines, particularly those of the Crow's Nest, Nanaimo, and Comox, the former having a daily output of about five thousand tons. The annual production of the entire province is a little over three million tons.

The mining of asbestos has become an important mineralogical asset to Canada. Operations in the eastern township of Quebec began in 1876, when about thirty tons were mined. To-day the annual output is 125,000 tons (including asbestic), valued at nearly three million dollars. The veins are exceedingly numerous, as many as seventy existing in a breadth of only two feet. So important are these asbestos mines that they now largely control the world's market for that fibrous material.

Gypsum forms another considerable asset to the country. The chief beds are found in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, more particularly over the territory

around the head of the Bay of Fundy, and extending eastwards around the Nova Scotian side of the Bay of Minas, and north-eastwards into Cape Breton. The deposits are often very extensive, forming beds 200 feet or more thick. Last year's production was valued at $1,320,883.

Natural gas and petroleum are destined to play an important part in the industrial life of Canada. Gas wells of enormous capacity are asserting themselves continually in Athabaska Landing, Medicine Hat, and other centres of the natural gas-bearing region.

In Ontario, petroleum has been produced during the last fifty years, and operations in New Brunswick have yielded encouraging results.

CHAPTER IX

CANADIAN CITIES

That the tourist and emigrant may have some idea of the nature of city life in Canada we cannot do better than visit the capitals of the various provinces, and one or two of the leading commercial centres in Ontario, noting especially in each the conditions under which the inhabitants live.

Those who visit Canada between April and November will naturally take the summer route, which is by way of Quebec and Montreal along the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the winter months the route is by way of Halifax or St. John.

The approach to Quebec is very picturesque. Tree-covered mountains form a charming background to the desolate and rugged coast. Stretches of fertile agricultural land run down to the gulf, and in the midst of gleaming maples and birches the dwellings of the habitants nestle at the foot of pine-clad slopes. On the summit of an enormous cliff the historic city of Quebec looks down

upon the placid water of the St. Lawrence dotted with masts, a strange picture of modern commerce in an ancient setting. It is no reproach to the citizens of Quebec to say that, with all their strivings after material wealth, they have not succeeded in banishing the historic atmosphere which has pervaded the city for several centuries. Nor do I think that is their intention. On the contrary, they are eager to preserve it. The whirr of wheels is heard in the streets, clouds of smoke rise from the stacks of varied industries, and the wharves and docks are alive with commerce ; but they are only necessitous pulsations in the heart of historical glamour.

It is difficult to define the characteristics of the city and people without reference to the events that have formed them, and as the commercial side is the one we have to consider in this volume, we must pass over the fascinating story of the city's foundation, the momentous battle fought between Wolfe and Montcalm, the typical French cathedrals, churches, and public buildings, the fascinating street ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, the delicate and quaint architecture of the buildings, and the French manners and speech of the people.

Though its progress as a commercial city during the last twenty-five years has not been so rapid as the more westerly cities, nevertheless an aggressive attitude towards industrial enterprises has been adopted by the French Canadians. The bustle of the wharves and the smoke arising from factory chimneys indicate that the city is a hive of industry. The leather industry is prosecuted on a large and annually increasing scale. Boot and shoe factories are in operation, and the agricultural implement, machinery, and iron enterprises are in a flourishing condition. Fish, produce, fruit, pulp, and lumber are exported in large quantities, the latter to the extent of over six million dollars annually.

Passing onward we reach Montreal, the commercial hub and chief seaport of the Dominion. Here we are

in the heart of a thoroughly modern city, adorned with palatial public buildings and commercial houses, and fine broad streets filled with the din of traffic. From this port is shipped to all parts of the world fully 80 per cent. of Canada's agricultural products, and about 50 per cent. of the country's total exports.

Two years ago the writer visited the leading factories of the city, and it seemed to him almost incredible that in a comparatively few years Montreal should have risen to such eminence in the manufacturing world. There are woollen and cotton factories, iron foundries and engineering works, sugar refineries, clothing, boot leather, oil, paint, and numerous other factories, all fitted with modern machinery, in full activity, and in many instances quite unable to supply the ever-increasing demands of the home market.

The splendid edifices are most impressive. Among the most imposing are Notre Dame Cathedral, St. James Cathedral, the Bank of Montreal and the universities of McGill and Laval, the latter being considered the finest institutions of their kind in the whole American continent.

The port is fed by magnificent waterways and railways, the former bringing Lake Superior into touch with the Atlantic Ocean.

A short railway journey brings us to the seat of the Federal Government—Ottawa. It may be due to anticipation based on the knowledge that one is visiting the political centre of the Dominion; but whatever may be the cause, one feels in the atmosphere the pulsations of political and academic life. On the summit of a hill stand the superb Houses of Parliament and the Government Buildings, enchanting the eye with their imposing Italian Gothic garb.

Many large and beautiful structures are to be seen in the heart of the city, and the garden streets of the suburbs are exceedingly picturesque. One is impressed by the stability of the public and commercial buildings; they have been erected to stand the test of time.

The chief industry is associated with lumber. Numerous saw-mills abound, and prosperous factories engaged in sundry manufactures indicate the tendency, even in academic cities, to keep abreast of the times by the development of commercial enterprises.

In many respects Toronto is the most charming city in Canada. There is something so fascinating about its buildings, its people, and its life generally. You ask the Londoner why he is lured by his city, and he will tell you that it is "the atmosphere of the place." A Torontonian will proffer a similar sentiment to express Toronto's influence upon him. The architecture of the public edifices is as varied as it is magnificent; the people are as amiable as they are optimistic; and life generally is suffused with all that is calculated to "make glad the heart of man."

Toronto is the seat of the Provincial Government, a body of men whose energies are directed towards the aggrandisement of their capital and the development of the province's resources. The population exceeds 350,000, and the assessment is over £60,000,000. Building operations last year cost approximately £4,000,000, and the Customs receipts are now in the vicinity of £3,000,000 annually.

There are a university, theological colleges, academies, grammar, high, and elementary schools; several hospitals and public libraries; nearly 2000 acres of public parks and gardens; a fire brigade of nearly 300 officers and men; a police force nearly 400 strong; barracks and armouries. About 170 newspapers and periodicals are published in the city. The industrial section comprises nearly 1000 factories, and the yearly wages bill approximates $30,000,000.

Before passing on to Winnipeg and the west, we may take a brief survey of Halifax and St. John, the capitals of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively.

Halifax is situated on a strip of rock and overlooks a magnificent harbour capable of accommodating hundreds of ships. From the deck of a steamer the

massive stone citadel is an imposing spectacle. It presents to the imagination a thousand historic scenes, for upon that strip of rock for a century and a half the chief naval and military headquarters of British North America have been located. Many changes have taken place in the city since Charles Dickens visited it seventy years ago, and wrote, "The town is built on the side of a hill, the highest point being commanded by a strong fortress, not yet quite finished. Several streets of good breadth and appearance extend from its summit to the waterside and are intersected by cross streets running parallel with the river. The houses are chiefly of wood. The market is abundantly supplied; and provisions are exceedingly cheap. The weather being unusually mild at that time for the season of the year, there was no sleighing; but there were plenty of those vehicles in yards and by-places, and some of them, from the gorgeous quality of their decorations, might have gone on without alteration as triumphal cars in a melodrama at Astley's. The day was uncommonly fine; the air bracing and healthful; the whole aspect of the town cheerful, thriving and industrious."

When the writer visited Halifax last year, it was in the throes of a "boost." The entire city was bent on heralding to the world its virtues as a manufacturing centre. And there can be no doubt that the future will witness a marked augmentation in the number of its industrial enterprises, for the province is stocked with minerals, has excellent orchard lands and pasturage, fine motive power facilities, proximity to European and American markets, and the advantage of an open port all the year round.

The population is about 52,000. The older portion of the city is not at all impressive, but the commercial streets and stores and the residential sections are quite modern. The North-West Arm is a favourite pleasure resort in summer, and the Regatta with its hundreds of boats and canoes is a delightful spectacle. Dalhousie College is situated in the city, and is attended by over

400 students. There are about 80 factories in existence, fully occupied in the manufacture of iron, soap, paints, candles, paper, agricultural implements, cotton, and linen goods. The city is lighted by electricity and gas, and good water is obtainable.

St. John is an important, progressive port and industrial centre situated at the mouth of St. John River in the Bay of Fundy. It has a population of over 50,000. There is a splendid harbour which is open all the year round. Millions of dollars are about to be spent on improvements, so that the harbour is destined to be one of increasing importance in the development of Canadian maritime commerce. The chief industries are pulp-mills, rolling-mills, saw-mills, and foundries. There are also manufactured on a large scale brass goods, nails, saws, brushes, soap, paint, and cotton goods. Electric light is in the city, and the street railway is quite modern in structure. Five daily newspapers are published, and seventeen banks are in operation.

Passing over many cities and towns of importance in the east, we come to consider those of the west. How phenomenal their growth has been. Until the Canadian Pacific Railway, only a few years ago, linked up the Atlantic and Pacific, the west was a veritable wilderness, trodden chiefly by the feet of wandering Indians. To-day there are scores of cities and towns, some of them equally as potential and magnificent as much older ones in the United States and Great Britain. And still they continue to arise as the exigencies of new communities demand them.

In our long train journey from Port Arthur to Vancouver we first alight at the "Chicago of Canada" —Winnipeg. Here is a city wherein big things are done. The citizens deem nothing impossible. Optimism and strenuousness characterise all their transactions. Spacious avenues, imposing public buildings and fine blocks of warehouses speak not only of the wealth of the city but also of the ramifications and magnitude of

its commerce. It is the distributing point of the Great North-Western Provinces.

Four railways pass through the city—the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern Railway, and the Great Northern Railway. The population exceeds 160,000, and the city assessment approximates £31,000,000. The bank clearings are £200,000,000 annually, and the building permits last year were over £3,000,000. What is now known as Greater Winnipeg has a population of over 200,000. There are something like 250 factories, representing a capital investment of £4,000,000. There are 66 miles of street railway tracks, and 45 miles of electric car suburban lines. It is an important and growing manufacturing centre, the manufactured products at present amounting to approximately £8,000,000 per year. The chief manufactures are agricultural implements, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, stoves, and furniture.

With the development of Manitoba and her immediate neighbours, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the city of Winnipeg will assuredly advance in importance as a manufacturing and distributing centre.

Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, has a population of 50,000. For a young city it is splendidly designed and exhibits marked signs of activity and development. Ten years ago, the population was less than 3000. As one might expect, Regina's activities are associated with the rapidly developing agricultural life of the Prairie. Over thirty agricultural implement manufacturers have warehouses in the city, each sharing £5,000,000 worth of that business handled annually in the city. In addition to these warehouses Regina has thirty factories manufacturing a variety of articles.

There are excellent streets in Regina, well boulevarded, and an excellent system of parks.

There are two cities in Alberta that have sprung up with remarkable rapidity—Edmonton, the capital of the province, and Calgary, the commercial metropolis.

Twelve years ago the population stood at, the former 12,823, and the latter 8362 ; to-day they are 53,383 and 61,340 respectively. The popularity of Alberta as an agricultural, horse and cattle ranching province, as well as its timber and mineral resources, has contributed to the phenomenal growth of the above-mentioned cities. The climate, particularly in Southern Alberta, is also a valuable asset. The air is invigorating, the summer evenings cool, the autumn ideal, and the winter days are brightened by continuous sunshine. Excellent deep black soil has in the past produced large and continuous yields, thus making the province attractive to incoming agriculturists.

Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, is a picturesque and flourishing city situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. It is served by the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and Canadian Northern Railways, and controls the trade of a vast stretch of fertile, rapidly developing country. There exist about one hundred industrial enterprises, and in the district eighty-seven coal mines are in operation. The chief industries are lumbering, meat packing, cereal milling, and wood-working. An important feature is the operation by the municipality of the electric street railway, electric light and power, automatic telephones, and water supply.

The Provincial Parliament Buildings are located here, the University of Alberta, Methodist and Presbyterian Colleges, High School, twenty-four primary schools, convent, hospitals, business colleges, and about forty churches. The population is approximately 60,000.

Calgary is another important commercial and distributing point. Between this city and Edmonton a friendly rivalry has existed for many years, each trying good-naturedly to lead the other in population and industrial importance. In the matter of population Calgary leads by about eight thousand. The citizens are nothing if not hopeful and aggressive. As an

example of this the following "Progress and Publicity Special," issued by the *Calgary Daily Herald*, may be cited. It is characteristic of nearly every journal in every city and town:

"Calgary's bank clearings for 1911 will equal or be very close to $200,000,000."
"Calgary will make the swiftest rate of business gain seen in North America this year."
"There are 130 up-to-date wholesale and commission houses located in Calgary."
"Calgary ranks among the very safest, surest, and liveliest real estate markets in Canada."
"Calgary, according to the population, will hold the building record of North America this year."
"Calgary has in process of construction a mercantile block that will cost $1,500,000."
"Calgary will spend $14,000,000 on new buildings during 1911."
"Calgary's manufactured products were about $6,000,000 in 1910, and will be about $30,000,000 in 1920."
"Calgary will produce more manufactured goods in 1920 than Winnipeg did in 1905."

The city and district offer inducements to manufacturers on account of the prevalence of natural gas, good building stone, coal-beds, lime, and brick-clay. The municipality is prepared to grant special concessions to industrial undertakings guaranteeing employment to a minimum of twenty-five hands.

Our last city is Vancouver, a city that is destined to increasing importance, particularly when the Panama Canal shortens the water route between the Pacific Coast and Europe. Already it has a population of over 160,000, and as the centre of British Columbia commerce, a commerce that is advancing rapidly, that population cannot fail to grow, year by year. It is a magnificent port, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and also the starting point of that company's trans-Pacific steamers.

Its industries include salmon fishing and canning,

lumbering, shipbuilding, flour milling, sugar refining, oil refining, foundries, and structural steel works.

Eighty-five miles from Vancouver, situated at the south-eastern extremity of Vancouver Island, stands the capital of the province, Victoria, a city that is surrounded by great natural beauty. What the future of this city will be (it now has a population of 65,000) one cannot say; but at present it is largely political and residential in character.

After our brief description of the leading Canadian cities, the reader may be anxious to know something of the cost of living and the nature of municipal taxation.

The cost of living is naturally variable according to local conditions, for it is obvious that cities so many thousands of miles apart as are Halifax and Vancouver will be influenced by proximity to food supplies, cost of labour, taxation, &c. It can be said, however, that the necessaries of life are, on the whole, equally as cheap as in Great Britain. Coal and clothing are more expensive, and house rents are higher in the more important cities.

Municipal taxation is derived from property assessment which varies in all the cities and towns from $1.00 to $3.00 per cent. This taxation is imposed to meet the purposes of water, light, sewage, street improvements, education, &c.

CHAPTER X

THE CONSTITUTION, RELIGION, EDUCATION, ETC.

Exponents of the constitutional history of Canada usually adopt a quadripartite method: (1) The one hundred and fifty-two years of French rule, from 1608 to 1760; (2) the evolutionary representative period from the termination of the former regime to 1840; (3) from 1840 to the year of Federation, 1867; and (4)

the post-Federation period, from 1867 to the present time.

The characteristic of the first period was the absolute domination of Canada by the French king, whose will was expressed through a semi-military and semi-legislative Governor, assisted by an Intendant and a small council. Naturally, as the people were of French origin, the polity of the mother country was more or less in harmony with their will and requirements. With the termination of the French regime, however, it was not to be expected that any system instituted by their new master, be it never so liberal, would meet with unanimous approbation. George III conferred upon them the right to elect their own representatives to parliament; but the refusal of the French to take the oath of allegiance necessitated the temporary withdrawal of the British concession.

The task of ruling Canada by a system of government acceptable to the French people was a problem in itself; but with the influx of the United Empire Loyalists the situation became even more problematical. Temperaments so diverse as the English and French, and educated as each had been to the reception of entirely different methods of government, augmented the task of framing a constitution capable of uniting the two contrary elements. A solution was found by creating two provinces: Lower Canada and Upper Canada, the former of Roman Catholic persuasion, naturally French, and the latter of Protestant beliefs, chiefly British. The French province was ruled by a Governor-General, and the British province by a Lieutenant-Governor, each nominated by and representative of the King. Executive and legislative councils selected by the Governors, and an elective assembly formed the parliamentary machinery of each province.

The Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton—present a complex problem to the exponent of their respective forms of government. Indeed, the history of these

provinces prior to the treaties of Utrecht and Paris would more than fill the present volume.

During all these years and the years that separated the provinces from confederation, the intellectual, social, and commercial life of the people had naturally advanced towards compatibility. Moreover, interdependence had unmistakably asserted itself consequent upon proximity and similarity of life and general conditions. It was a season of preparation for the inevitable union.

The British North America Act of 1867, upon which the unity of the provinces was based, gave the Federal Government power to legislate public debt and property, regulation of trade and commerce, raising of money by taxation, borrowing money on public credit, census and statistics, postal service, military and naval defence, salaries of Dominion civil servants, beacons, buoys, and lighthouses, navigation and shipping, fisheries, currency and coinage, banking, weights and measures, bankruptcy and insolvency, patents and copyrights, marriage and divorce, the criminal law (with certain exceptions), penitentiaries, &c. &c.

The powers of Provincial Legislatures were to be: direct taxation within the province for provincial revenue purposes, raising loans on their own credit, establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment of civil servants, public lands, establishment of and jurisdiction over prisons, hospitals, asylums, &c. (in the province), municipal institutions, certain trade taxes, specified public works and undertakings, and numerous other matters of a local nature.

It will thus be seen that Canada is a collectivity of provinces, each empowered to legislate for itself within specified limits, and at the same time subservient to a central government which, likewise, is limited legislatively by the terms of the British North America Act, while the Dominion and Provincial legislation is subject to the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the Imperial Government.

A Governor-General, appointed by and representing the British Sovereign for five years, stands at the head of the Dominion. He is advised by a council called "The King's Privy Council for Canada," the President of which is now the Premier.

The Departments of State are fifteen in number. The duties of each is suggested by the designation: Justice, Finance, State, Agriculture, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Militia, Post Office, Customs, Public Works, Trade and Commerce, Labour, and the newly constituted Naval Service.

The Parliament of Canada consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Senate is composed of seventy-eight members appointed by the Governor-General through the medium of the Privy Council. They retain office for life.

The House of Commons is composed of 214 members, representing the provinces numerically as follows: Ontario 86, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 18, New Brunswick 13, Manitoba 10, British Columbia 7, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon, and Prince Edward Island 11.

Members of the Senate and House of Commons are paid a sessional indemnity of $2500 if the session extend over thirty-one days; but should the session be of less than thirty days' duration, $20.00 only are allowed for each day's attendance. The leader of the Opposition is granted $7000 a year in addition to the above sessional indemnity.

The government of each province consists of a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, an executive council, a legislative assembly, and in the case of Quebec and Nova Scotia, a legislative council appointed by the Crown. The numerical strength of provincial legislative assemblies ranges from thirty to ninety-four members according to population.

From its foundation in the year 1665, the Militia of

Canada has undergone many changes with regard to its conditions and its government. With the confederation of the provinces came the transfer of the country's defence from the provincial to the federal authorities. In 1870 the British garrisons were recalled from various stations, and in 1906 the only remaining companies at Halifax and Esquimault were relinquished by Great Britain in favour of Canadian control. The present force consists of: the permanent force, the active militia, and the militia reserve. The existing permanent force is approximately 280 officers and 4700 non-commissioned officers and men; the active militia numbers about 5000.

Religious thought in Canada divides itself into two sections: Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. Broadly speaking, the adherents of the Roman Catholic Church are to be found among the French-speaking and Irish peoples. The history of the Roman Catholic Church, and particularly that associated with the Jesuits, is packed with romance, struggles, and self-abnegation. The church is a most influential factor in the life of the Dominion, both morally and politically. Nonconformist bodies have their churches scattered from the east to the west of Canada. There are over thirty religious denominations.

From 1867 each province has held the right to legislate on educational matters. Apart from the denominational recognition of religious instruction, one may say that the educational system of Canada differs only slightly from the system prevalent in the United States. Education is free, and any child is entitled to a thoroughly good education in the public schools. One feature of this school life is worthy of emphasis:—class distinctions are practically non-existent. Social gradation has not yet drawn a sharp line between the children of the upper and lower classes as in Great Britain. The child of the wealthy sits at the side of the child of the poor.

In Ontario, the rules and regulations governing public and high schools are formulated by the government of the province through the medium of the Minister of Education, and the control of the schools is under elective local bodies of trustees. Between the ages of seven and thirteen children are compelled to attend the minimum number of one hundred days each year. The course of education runs in a unified and systematic way through kindergarten, public or separate schools, high schools or collegiate institutes, and the University.

The conditions of education in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and British Columbia differ only in a slight degree from those of Ontario.

In the three Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, elementary education is similar to that of the other provinces, but with a more special attention to the practical requirements of the people. Agricultural pursuits being dominant, education along agricultural lines is imperative. However, as the curricula of the agricultural schools have been dealt with in a previous chapter, nothing on the subject need be mentioned here. Schools are now appearing all over the vast wheat belt wherever a sufficient number of new families warrants their erection. The law states that a school district shall not exceed an area of twenty-five square miles, nor must it include less than four resident heads of families, nor a smaller band of scholars than twelve between the ages of five or six years. Religious instruction is permitted by the school trustees during limited hours, but parents are at liberty to decide whether or not their children shall be present.

The Universities of McGill and Toronto are numbered amongst the foremost educational institutions of the American continent. The various chairs are held by men whose reputations are established, and the staffs are composed of men of scholarly distinction. McGill University, Montreal, comprises the following faculties: arts, law, medicine, applied mechanics, agriculture, &c.

There are three large and elaborate buildings with extensive laboratories, mechanical and electrical shops and forges, in connection with applied science. Instruction is arranged under the following courses: (1) architecture, (2) chemistry, (3) mechanical engineering, (4) civil engineering and surveying, (5) electrical engineering, (6) metallurgical engineering, (7) metallurgy, (8) mining engineering, (9) railways. Each of these courses extends over four years, leading to the degrees of B.Sc. or Bachelor of Architecture. Further studies in Graduate Schools lead to the degrees of M.Sc. and Doctor of Philosophy.

In 1910 there were 566 students registered under the tuition of 77 professors, lecturers, and instructors. Fees are £40 a year except in the architectural section, these being £30. The expenses of a student, including fees, per session are from £120 upwards.

In the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering at Toronto University there are seven departments of instruction: (1) civil engineering, (2) mining engineering, (3) mechanical engineering, (4) architecture, (5) analytical and applied chemistry, (6) chemical engineering, (7) electrical engineering, all of which lead to the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science. The course of instruction is of four years' duration, designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the scientific principles embraced by these professions. Annual fees, payable before November 5th, including tuition, library, laboratory supplies, and one annual examination: first year £20, second year £22, third and fourth years £24. Outside board and lodging can be obtained from £1 per week upwards. University residence rooms with board are from 25*s.* a week upwards.

There are in Canada about 1500 newspapers and periodicals, the greater number of which are published in Ontario. The better known ones in Toronto are the *Globe, Mail and Empire, Saturday Night, Daily Telegram,* the *World,* and the *News;* those in Montreal are the

Gazette, Herald, Witness, and *Star;* those in Ottawa, the *Citizen, Journal,* and *Free Press;* those in the West, *Winnipeg Free Press, Vancouver World,* and *Victoria Times;* and the leading ones in the Maritime Provinces are the *Halifax Herald, Halifax Chronicle,* the *St. John Telegraph, Globe,* and *Sun.* Among the French-Canadian newspapers are *La Presse, La Patrie,* and *Le Soleil.*

The literature of Canada is naturally dualistic in structure. On the one hand there exists a goodly company of French writers and poets whose inspiration has been sought in the spirit and through the media of the various literary schools of France rather than in the incidents, scenery, and common life of the French people of the great Dominion. On the other hand exists a succession of *littérateurs* whose expression is the offspring of purely English literature. We do not affirm, however, that native characteristics are entirely lacking; but we think we are justified in saying that until a generation ago the genius of French and English literature permeated the writers in both languages sufficiently to deprive them of the claim to native and original qualities.

Native Canadian literature is yet in its youth: it has all the strength and charm of youth and the promise of a virile maturity. Canada's great material wealth is not more confident of fruition than are the brains and fancies of her men of letters.

The best writers of novels with a Canadian setting are probably roving Britishers like Harold Bindloss, G. B. Burgin, Roger Pocock, Robert Barr, and Laurence Mott; but we must always admire the excellent work accomplished by Sir Gilbert Parker, Ralph Connor, Wharton Gill, C. G. D. Roberts, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Miss M'Ilwraith, Miss Howes, Mrs. Sheard, and Miss Burkholder.

Canadian poetry has its excellent company of singers, the reputation of several having extended to Great

Britain and the United States. Bliss Carman, W. H. Drummond, Wilfrid Campbell, and Pauline Johnson have written a number of well-known lyrics and descriptive verse, and R. W. Service's *Songs of a Sourdough* are in the heart and head of every lover of Canadian ballads.

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